

Hudson River Basin

A stylized black graphic element consisting of a wavy line above a semi-circle, positioned to the left of the word 'Basin' in the title.

*Water and Related
Land Resources Study*

**Outlook to the
Year 2000**

Technical Paper 1
November 1977

HUDSON RIVER BASIN,
" " LEVEL B,
WATER AND RELATED
LAND RESOURCES STUDY

OUTLOOK TO THE YEAR 2000

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PREFACE

We are pleased to present this technical paper which is the result of a decision to obtain maximum use of the information gathered in support of the Hudson River Basin Study. This is the first in a series of papers that should offer a leg-up to planners, program managers and citizens with an interest in water and related land resources in the Hudson Basin.

William W. Horne, Study Manager

HUDSON RIVER BASIN LEVEL B STUDY
PROFILES OF GEOGRAPHIC, LAND USE, DEMOGRAPHIC AND
ECONOMIC FACTORS TO THE YEAR 2000

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FOREWORD

The Basin and the Study

The Hudson River Basin is one of the most important water resources areas of New York State. About two-thirds of the State's population utilizes the water and related resources of the Basin for water supply, waste disposal, power generation, recreation and other water-related purposes. The Basin covers 13,365 square miles, or about 27 percent of the State. It includes small portions of four other states: New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, but 95 percent of the Basin is in New York State. The Basin population is about 2.5 million and is expected to double by 2020 with most of the population growth in the lower Hudson Valley. The Basin is in close proximity to the New York metropolitan area population of 12 million. Water-related needs of this large number of people will create tremendous pressures on the resources of the Basin, such as for the direct use of the Hudson River estuary for water supply, power generation and other purposes. The Adirondacks and Catskills also are unique resource areas in the Basin that are subject to intensive use pressures from the metropolitan area.

To make the best use of the water and related land resources of the Hudson Basin, New York State initiated a comprehensive, Level B study in January, 1976. Neighboring states are represented on the study management board, and the effort has been approved by the United States Water Resources Council. The Study is funded through the authority of the "Water Resource Planning Act," PL 89-80.

The end product of this effort will be a report submitted to Congress which will:

- Assess existing and projected water and related land resources needs and problems;
- Analyze the extent to which present plans and programs resolve identified needs and problems;
- Recommend actions to meet remaining unresolved needs and problems which are appropriate to the scope of this study.

The areas of Study (or selected focuses) based on an assessment of the priority needs and problems are: 1. Water Management, 2. Recreation, 3. Flood Damage Reduction, 4. Dredged Material Disposal, 5. Institutional Arrangements for Water Supply, and 6. Consistency.

The Study Framework

The Level B Study process involves a number of steps and products in the development of the final report to be submitted to Congress. The following schedule shows the relationships of the various plan activities:

<u>Phase I</u>	<u>Phase II</u>	<u>Phase III</u>	<u>Phase IV</u>
Needs and Problems	Initial Plan	First Cut Plan	Implementation
Focus Selection		Mixed Objective Plan	Concerns
Plan of Study		Comparison of Plans	Report

The Study Process

The Principles and Standards for Water and Related Land Resources Planning,¹ which became effective on October 25, 1973, provides the governance for defining the planning objectives of all water and related land resources studies, including Level B type studies. "The overall purpose of water and related land resources planning is to promote the quality of life, by reflecting society's preference for attainment"² of the following national objectives:

- "to enhance national economic development by increasing the value of the Nation's output of goods and services and improving national economic efficiency."
- "to enhance the quality of the environment by the management, conservation, preservation, creation, restriction, or improvement of the quality of certain natural and cultural resources and ecological systems."³

These objectives, as established in the Principles and Standards, are to provide a guide for Federal, State, and local interests to conserve, develop and utilize their water and related land resources in an efficient and timely manner.

The Hudson River Basin, Level B, Study is directed towards bringing together in one dynamic effort the priority water resource problems and recommended solutions in the Hudson River Basin. Basic Study activities are being carried out by work groups of Federal and State employees, assisted by local government and citizen contribution provided through public meetings and workshops.

¹ Federal Register, Monday, September 10, 1973, Volume 38, Number 174

² Principles and Standards, Federal Register, Monday, September 10, 1973, Volume 38, Number 174, P.6

³ Ibid.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION - THE REGION'S HERITAGE AND FACTORS INFLUENCING ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK

HUDSON RIVER BASIN LEVEL-B STUDY

CHAPTER I

THE REGION'S HERITAGE AND FACTORS INFLUENCING ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK

INTRODUCTION

Historically the Hudson River Basin, as part of the older industrialized Northeast region of the country, has enjoyed the economic progress associated with abundant natural resources and the fortuitous location of the New World colonization. The Basin's early development was rooted in a struggle by Europeans for control of its strategic location - natural transportation routes to inland areas of an emerging nation, and accessible natural resources. As the Basin grew in settlements and economic activity, it served as a gateway west. During the past half-century, the Basin provided for expansion of our cities into suburbia and served as a mecca for a variety of developments, including recreation and tourism.

Today, however, the economic fortunes of the Basin are intimately inter-woven with national policies and sub-national economic development prospects. Located within the most densely populated region of the country, the Basin shares the common problems of the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states.

Overview of Factors Influencing Future Development

Numerous cross-currents of social and economic change are impacting and shaping public policies in the Hudson River Basin. Concurrently, private sector actions are being greatly influenced by structural shifts in the nation's economy and are having, to varying degrees, a resultant negative impact on the economic well-being and development potential of the Basin. In this regard, the Basin, as a major sub-region of New York State, is being influenced by factors and forces impacting the State as a whole and the New England and Mid-Atlantic Regions of the country. The current economic strain - both in terms of government ability to respond to social needs, as well as private sector decisions to locate or expand in the Northeast, in the State of New York, and in the Basin itself, will have great impact on future development prospects.

Clearly, therefore, national policy shifts towards sub-national problems and needs - policies which recognize re-development as well as development needs - will be major factors and influences on future settlement patterns, economic activity and land use in the Basin.

In a recent publication jointly prepared by the five Mid-Atlantic states (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania) entitled Mid-Atlantic Economic Development Region, Prospectus for Development-Challenges and Opportunities for the Mid-Atlantic Region,* the trends and issues impacting the five-state area were summarized as follows:

- Structural and regional economic shifts which accompanied the suburbanization process during the post-World War II period, hit the eastern cities hardest because of their disproportionate share of the nation's manufacturing industry and aging infrastructure.
- The changing demographic patterns in central cities in the region have resulted in the expansion of a labor force which is relatively unskilled and immobile. Combined with a steadily diminishing supply of jobs, this has created a long-term serious unemployment problem.
- Although empirical evidence indicates the region does have areas of moderate to extreme affluence, the larger cities of the mid-Atlantic states are among the most economically devastated areas in the nation.
- High unemployment in the region - and unacceptably high unemployment rates in urban areas - are seriously aggravating the critical private and public financial functions which are already under economic stress.
- During the expansionary period the late 1960's, the region's manufacturing payrolls failed to keep pace with the national gains. Similarly, during the early 1970's the region's manufacturing sector lagged behind the nation's cyclical upswing.
- While poverty has been traditionally perceived as being concentrated in rural areas, the focus of the poverty problem has shifted to urban areas. The concentration or incidence of poverty, (i.e., proportion of population below poverty line) in central cities is now almost 25 percent greater than the U.S. as a whole and virtually equal to rural areas.

* An application for designation under the provisions of PL 94-188.00, as Title V Regional Action Planning Commission, February 1977.

- The share of the nation's population in the central cities of the Middle Atlantic states declined from 6.8 to 6.3 percent between 1969 and 1974, while the share of poor increased from 8.0 to 8.6 percent. The share of poor in the Middle Atlantic central cities is not only disproportionately greater than the share of population, but the disparity has increased since 1969. The proportion of total population in the Middle Atlantic central cities is now 38 percent greater than the nation and 15 percent greater than all other central cities in the U.S.
- Per capita money income data adjusted to eliminate inflation, indicate there has been limited real economic growth in the Middle Atlantic states during the 1970's (6.9 percent) as compared to 11.1 percent for the nation. The economic malaise is even more pronounced in central cities than the three states as a whole. Central city per capita money income of the Middle Atlantic states is virtually unchanged between 1969 and 1974.
- Growth in median family income in the central cities of the Middle Atlantic states has fallen substantially below the national growth rate since 1970. When inflation is eliminated from the data, real median family income in the central cities of the three states has actually decreased by 2 percent and is now only 88 percent of the U.S. average, lagging well behind the nation in absolute terms.
- The per capita income differential between the Northeast and the nation is more than offset by the cost of living, so that the relative real per capita income in the Northeast (adjusted to eliminate regional price differences) is now lower than the U.S. average (Index = 100), the same as the South (99), and below the North Central (103) and West (108).
- A relative shift to a greater reliance on transfer payments, along with a slowdown in the growth of earnings and property income, indicates a deterioration in the economic development of the mid-Atlantic region. The sluggishness in the earnings growth is mainly attributed to a broad based slowdown in manufacturing earnings, which mirrors the drastic decline in manufacturing employment, relative increase in unemployment rates and outmigration of capital and labor.

- The earnings base is probably most broadly related to a measure of economic production of all sources of personal income when adjusted to eliminate inflation. In constant dollars, the earnings base actually declined 1 percent between 1970 and 1975 in the five-state region, indicating a likelihood of a decline in absolute production in the region, as well as a serious lag of economic growth behind the nation.
- While the economy of the mid-Atlantic region is reasonably well diversified, most major industries in the region have been declining relative to the nation as a whole. Many areas within the region have unbalanced economies dominated by industries suffering severe declines in recent years.
- The region's loss of almost three quarters of a million (714,000) manufacturing jobs - or almost one-sixth of the jobs in the manufacturing sector - over the recent five-year period, 1970-75, stands out as the single most important and disturbing finding of a preliminary analysis of recent job trends by major industrial sectors.
- From another perspective, losses in the manufacturing sector (714,000) in the seventies more than offset the substantial job gains in the region's finance (33,000), services (309,000), and government (333,000) growth sectors.
- Reflecting the growth and investment lag, the region also lost almost 100,000 construction jobs - or nearly one-seventh of the jobs in the construction sector - in the early seventies.
- The greatest absolute job losses in the region occurred in the apparel and textile products, electrical equipment and supplies, primary metals, and food products industries. These four sectors accounted for one-half of the manufacturing job losses in the first half of the seventies.
- Since the economy of the mid-Atlantic region developed earlier than most other regions, key elements of its economic infrastructure were developed around an industrial, transportation/communication and energy technology different from today's and, in certain ways, unsuited to the needs of modern business and industry.

- Once it was essential for a company's operations to be highly centralized in the urban centers of the mid-Atlantic states. The exodus of business from the central cities, aided and abetted by technological change, has contributed to the physical and economic decay of the cities which, in turn, has made them even less desirable as places to do business.
- The development of the Interstate Highway System has facilitated the establishment of production facilities in areas remote from major population centers and lacking in rail service. These express highways have expanded the potential labor market area for a given industrial plant and facilitated the movement of goods by truck.
- The impact of changing production technology favoring a single-level manufacturing plant over a multi-story facility has had equally significant effects on urban areas in competition with suburbs and exurban areas for business and industry location.
- Indices which attempt to measure capital flows highlight the mid-Atlantic region's development lag in the seventies. Such indices indicate the migration of capital from the region has reached serious dimensions.
- Total private non-residential construction expenditures measured in current dollars, has fallen since 1970. This indicates a drastic decline in the volume of construction activity in view of the substantial price inflation affecting the industry.
- The mid-Atlantic region's share of total private non-residential construction in the nation has fallen from 17.1 percent in 1970 to 8.7 percent in the first quarter of 1976.
- The volume of residential construction as measured by housing units, has plummeted. The region's share of the nation's housing starts has fallen from 13.6 percent in 1970 to 9.2 percent in the first quarter of 1976.
- Preliminary evidence indicates the rate of renewal of capital stock in the region's manufacturing sector has been below the average for the United States. One measure of the rate of renewal is the ratio of capital

expenditures to value added. Yearly since 1963, the ratio of capital expenditures to value added in the manufacturing sector was lower in the mid-Atlantic region than that for the United States.

- Preliminary analysis of declining manufacturing sectors indicates a failure to reinvest at levels adequate to maintain current production levels.
- During the period 1971-73 the five states lost almost 100,000 workers, with the loss concentrated in the 19-39 age group and in the manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade - industries showing long-term secular decline in the region.
- Demographic trends within individual metropolitan areas have caused additional problems common to the region. Suburban sprawl has led to the demand for increased public services across a broader geographic area, increasing fiscal demands on state and local governments. Also, disparities in tax bases between jurisdiction in metropolitan regions require new initiatives to insure balanced growth within urban areas.
- Over 72 percent of the region's population now lives in urbanized areas whereas 58 percent of the total United States population lives in urbanized areas.
- The population density of the region's central cities is over three times higher than the national average for central cities.
- The region's population growth has declined substantially since 1970, both absolutely and relative to the nation.
- Virtually all of the net out-migration of over 950,000 persons from metropolitan areas during 1970-75 were from the central cities.
- The concentration of minorities in the central city population is increasing faster in the region than in the United States as a whole.
- The region's rate of poverty reduction has been slower than that experienced by the rest of the nation. Some mid-Atlantic states, in fact, exhibit a rate less than half the national rate in the sixties.

- There are two major effects of the region's slower rate of poverty reduction. First, the region is increasing its relative share of the nation's poor. Second, because of the higher relative cost of living in the mid-Atlantic region, a significantly higher percentage of the states' governmental expenditures are directed toward providing support for the poor.
- Cities of the region have disproportionately high concentrations of people receiving public assistance.
- The mid-Atlantic states have a higher than average population of their populations receiving public assistance, accounting for 30 percent of AFDC payments and 32 percent of Medical Assistance payments in the nation.
- Since 1970 the Northeast region has not kept pace with national housing stock improvement rates.
- In 1974 the percentage of renter-occupied households with more than one person per room in the Northeast and the central cities in the region exceeded the national average, a dramatic reversal of the situation in 1970.
- While the percentage of households within central cities nationally with inadequate plumbing declined from 3.2 percent to 2.2 percent between 1970 and 1974, percentages of households within central cities in the Northeast remained at 3 percent.
- For renter-occupied households, the proportion of households in the Northeast in which gross rent is over 25 percent of gross annual household income is 44 percent, exceeding the national average of 40 percent.
- Another way of viewing the relationship of income to housing cost is by evaluating the increase in income over time compared to the increase in housing costs. For both owner and renter occupied households the increase in the measure of household income in the Northeast was less than that for the nation, while the increase in the measure of cost was greater.
- Educational achievement indices indicate that, while the region as a whole generally compared favorably with the nation, the central cities of the region lagged behind their respective states.

- In older cities, there is more functional illiteracy, and less years of school completed than in the nation as a whole.
- Central cities have considerably lower achievement scores, higher drop-out rates, less ability to hold students until graduation and lower proportions of graduates going on to college than the respective state averages.
- Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware exceeded national death rates in the nation's two leading causes of death - heart disease and cancer.
- The region's largest cities have death rates for heart disease and cancer that are higher than their respective states or the nation.
- The region's central cities have higher infant death rates and higher neo-natal death rates than the nation.
- Age-specific death rates for cancer in the region are higher than in the nation.
- Federal funding for transportation draws resources out of the region.
- Federal revenues from the region's ports (from duties and other levies on goods and materials) are not reflected in the level of federal port investments, particularly in landside facilities.
- Federal assistance and joint state action is needed to upgrade limited access highway if they are to continue to serve the region's transportation needs safely and adequately.
- The region's lack of indigenous energy supplies cause it to be proportionately more than twice as dependent on costly imported oil as the rest of the nation.
- In 1974, purchased fuels and electrical costs in the mid-Atlantic region were more than 38 percent above the national average.
- After 20 years of gradual decline, the region's energy costs, as a share of manufacturing value added, increased precipitously after 1974, and now represent as much as 20 percent of wages.

- Vastly higher relative energy costs in the region throughout the last two decades appear to be a major incentive to the outmigration of energy intensive industry. As a result, the region now must specialize in less energy intensive manufacturing and service industries.
- Even energy intensive manufacturers in the region use less energy per worker and per dollar value added than their industrial counterparts in the remainder of the U.S.
- The mid-Atlantic states share a legacy of past neglect of installed pollution capacity in automobiles, factories, sewage systems, refuse dumps, etc.
- Federal environmental standards and regulations have imposed a more severe burden on the mid-Atlantic region than elsewhere. For example, minimum ambient air quality standards require a greater level of clean-up in the region due to its greater concentration of industry and people. Since it often costs more to upgrade an old plant to meet these standards than to build a new plant with cleaner technology, firms choose to leave the region and invest elsewhere.
- Federally mandated environmental quality standards require substantial outlays for many older industries in the mid-Atlantic region; however, limited federal support is available to assist in meeting these standards. These outlays for environmental clean-up contribute to the increased cost of doing business in the region.
- Joint action is necessary to effectively address the interstate character of many environmental problems (including water pollution, solid waste disposal, port congestion, offshore drilling impacts) especially in major metropolitan areas such as New York City and Pennsylvania and to avoid creating competitive disadvantages between the states.
- In Fiscal Year 1975, the region experienced a net outflow of over nine billion dollars to the Federal Government.
- From 1960 to 1975, the five states lost a disproportionately large share of their defense employment - a 31.1 percent reduction (compared to 5.8 percent nationally) translating into a loss of 97,935 jobs. At an average annual salary of about \$10,000, this translates into a loss of almost one billion dollars in payrolls.

- In 1975, the five middle Atlantic states accounted for 19.6 percent of the nation's population but only 9.1 percent of total defense employment.
- The five state's share of total United States defense contracts has dropped from 20.7 percent in 1971 to 17.4 percent in 1975. The region's relative position in defense contracts is further aggravated by the loss of personnel and installations, as the services of many supporting industries are no longer needed.

The above excerpt from the Mid-Atlantic States Title V application highlights the need to view local economies and future development prospects on a broader scale. The Hudson River Basin, other regions of the State, and the State as a whole, to a great degree, are tied to the economic fortunes of the entire Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states. National policy changes towards economic development and balanced growth between and among the several sub-national economies will surely be a factor in the Basin's future development outlook. The Basin is fortunate, however, in that much of the area has not been developed, and the opportunity exists for local action and self-determination as to the patterns of development in the decades ahead.

The following chapters describe in more detail the current development of the Basin and the outlook for change to the year 2000.

CHAPTER II

GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC FACTORS, HISTORIAL DEVELOPMENT

PATTERNS AND TRANSPORTATION PROFILE TO THE YEAR 2000

HUDSON RIVER BASIN LEVEL-B STUDY

CHAPTER II

GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC FACTORS, HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS AND TRANSPORTATION PROFILE TO THE YEAR 2000

The first section of this chapter presents a geographic and physiographic overview of the Hudson River Basin and relates these factors to development patterns. The second section describes the historical development patterns of the Hudson River Basin. The third section describes the present transportation system of the Hudson River Basin and profiles the transportation trends in the Basin to the year 2000.

GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC FACTORS

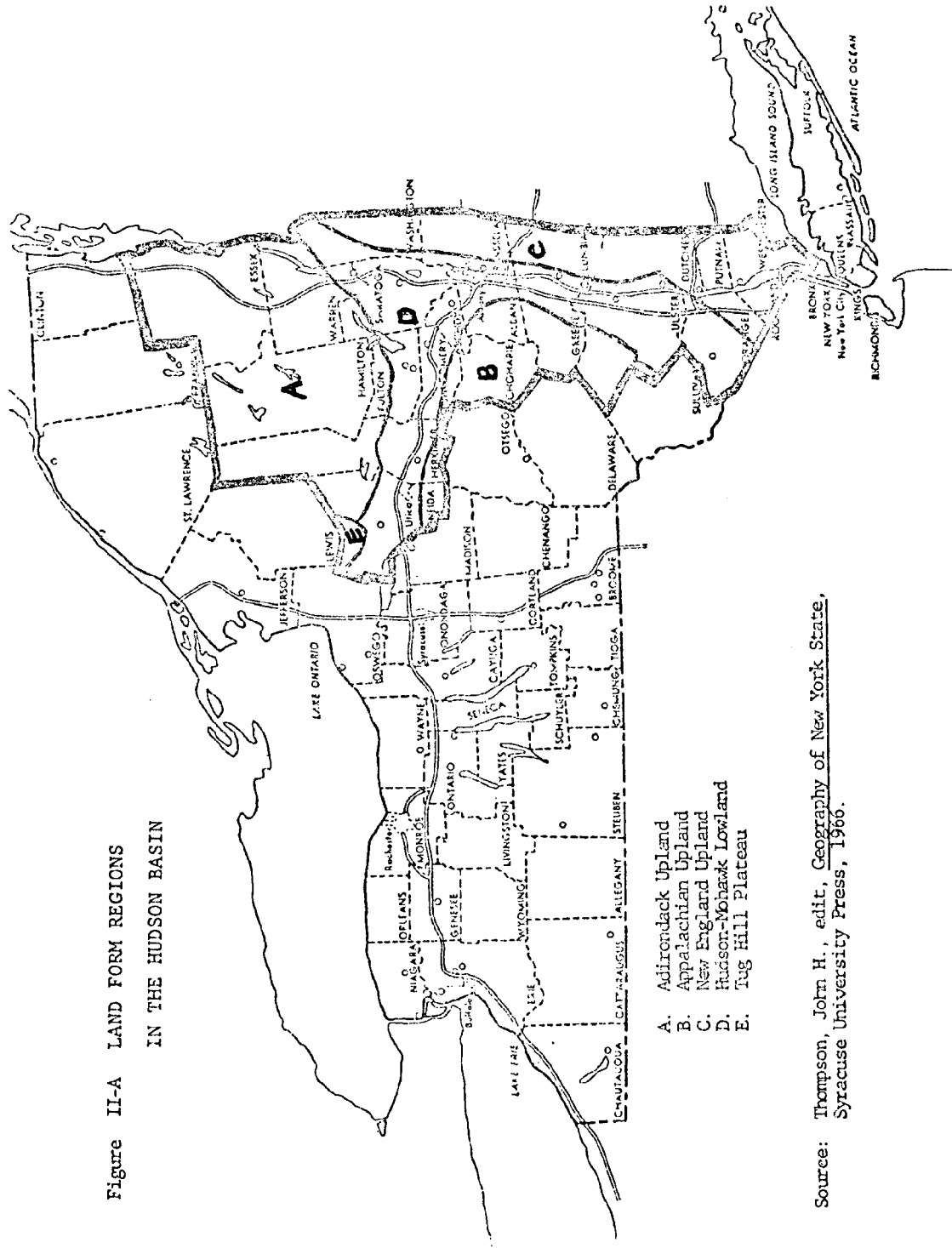
The Hudson River Basin covers 13,365 square miles. Ninety-five percent of the area is in New York State, with small portions in New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The Basin consists of three sub-basins of approximately the same size. These are: the Upper Hudson from the headwaters to the confluence with the Mohawk River at Cohoes, the Mohawk, and the Lower Hudson extending south from Cohoes to the Battery in New York Harbor (excluding the drainage of the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers).

The Hudson River begins on the southern slopes of the high peaks country of the Adirondack Mountains and flows 300 miles southward to the Atlantic Ocean. The Mohawk River, which joins the Hudson at Cohoes, drains about 3,500 square miles of the east central portion of New York State. Much of the Mohawk is incorporated in the Barge Canal System extending about 100 miles from Cohoes to Rome.

The Basin has several prominent topographic features. The central and upper Hudson is bordered by three primary mountain ranges, the Adirondacks to the north, The Taconic Ranges on the east, and the Catskills to the west and south. Between these ranges there are rolling hills and uplands extending to the middle reaches of the Mohawk and Hudson River Valleys. Along the rivers are moderate terrain and river bottomlands used for human settlement and agriculture. The southern part of the Hudson Basin grades from the Catskills to the more moderate Shawangunk Range.

Figure II-A shows the land form regions for the Basin. The Appalachian Upland consists of the Catskill Mountains, Delaware Hills and Helderberg Hills. The New England Upland consists of the Taconic Mountains, Hudson Hills, and Manhattan Hills. The Adirondack Upland is made up of the Adirondack Mountains and hills. The Hudson-Mohawk lowland consists of the Hudson, Mohawk and Wallkill Valleys and the Shawangunk Mountains.

Figure II-A LAND FORM REGIONS
IN THE HUDSON BASIN



- A. Adirondack Upland
- B. Appalachian Upland
- C. New England Upland
- D. Hudson-Mohawk Lowland
- E. Tug Hill Plateau

Source: Thompson, John H., edit, Geography of New York State,
Syracuse University Press, 1960.

The topography of the Basin has affected its development patterns. Major corridors of development have followed the main water routes. The Mid-Hudson and Mohawk corridors link the metropolitan complexes. The Champlain corridor extends from Albany northward toward Montreal. Transportation has traditionally occurred along these corridors, since travel across these corridors has been greatly hindered by surrounding mountainous or hilly terrain with steep slopes.

The topography of the Basin, consisting of ancient parent materials and more recent glacial debris, has a wide range of soils. The soils most suitable for agriculture are generally found on the gently rolling terrain and narrow valleys along the middle Mohawk and middle Hudson Rivers. The agricultural potential of the soils of the rest of the Basin is fair to poor except for locally favorable sites.

In addition to topography and soils, climate is a factor in resource development. The upper Hudson Basin has long, cold and snowy winters and short mild summers. The lower Hudson Basin has longer summers and milder winters. The Mohawk Basin, located about midway between these two areas, has variable weather conditions with characteristics of both. The average annual temperature ranges from 50°F in the southern part of the basin to 40°F in the Adirondacks. The average annual precipitation varies from 34 inches in the center of the basin to more than 50 inches in the southern Adirondacks.

The least restrictive part of the area's climate is the year-round availability of precipitation. Prolonged droughts are rare, but short dry periods may temporarily hamper agriculture and cause restrictions on use of forested areas for recreation. The greatest climatic limitation for agriculture is the short growing season in the northern part of the Basin (less than 100 days in parts of the Adirondacks). However, the cold, snowy winters in the north provide favorable conditions for the winter sports industry.

The broad zones of climate are a primary factor in the distribution of the basin's forest lands. The timber industry is most significant in the northern part of the Basin where hardwoods occur at the base of the mountains and a mixture of softwood spruce and fir is found at higher elevations. These forest resources support both a timber and pulpwood industry in the northern part of the Basin.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

The Hudson River Valley has historically been the primary site for human settlement and economic development in the Hudson Basin study area. The Hudson River provides easy north-south transportation. East-west transportation in most parts of the Basin has been limited by hilly terrain. Historically, the Hudson Basin's location between New England and the interior of the continent has made it a favorable site for commercial activity. The primary centers for development have been New York City and Albany.

The Dutch, who settled the Basin in the first half of the seventeenth century, made New Amsterdam (New York City) the main political and economic center of their New Netherland Colony. Albany, because of its crossroads location at the confluence of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, became an important trading center between European merchants and Indians in Western New York State. The Dutch sparsely settled the area between New York City and Albany with the patroon system -- large grants of land to people who would establish 50 settlers within four years. The Dutch established only a few villages in this area and did so mainly because of difficulties with Indians.

The English fleet took over New Amsterdam in 1664 and made New Netherlands the colony of New York. During the eighteenth century, the English and New Englanders settled the area between New York City and Albany. Unlike the Dutch, these groups developed several river villages, such as Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Kingston, Hudson, and Troy. Agricultural settlement was largely oriented to the Hudson Valley with its better soils and ready access to markets.

During the late 1700's and early 1800's, great numbers of settlers migrated to the western areas of New York State. Most of these people traveled through Albany and enhanced that city's position as a crossroads trading center. By 1810, these migrants had settled most of the interior of the Hudson River Basin, except for upland parts of the Adirondacks, Catskills, and Tug Hill Plateau. By 1820, New York City had achieved national preeminence, since it was the nation's largest city, its most important port, its financial center, and its leader in manufacturing.

During the 1800's, the economies of the river communities were strengthened by transportation improvements. The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 strengthened the Hudson-Mohawk axis of traffic and suppressed the competitive east-west turnpike developments. Raw materials transported on the new Champlain and Delaware and Hudson canals prompted establishment of ironworks at Troy, which became one of the nation's largest manufacturing centers. The main railroad networks, including important lines between New York City and Albany, were established by the late 1800's. The rail lines took much passenger and freight business from canals. However, the canals continued to be well suited for the transport of low-valued bulk goods and provided competition to keep railroad rates from going higher.

During the twentieth century, greater concentrations of population occurred in fewer urban areas mostly in the New York City and Albany metropolitan areas. Suburban and exurban areas grew the most, while central portions of larger cities generally stagnated or declined in population. The

populations of most smaller cities, such as Utica, Amsterdam, Troy, Cohoes, Hudson and Kingston stagnated. Smaller cities heavily dependent on the textile or carpet industry have been most affected by the closing of manufacturing plants. Motor vehicle and highway development encouraged suburban, exurban, recreation and second home developments. The railroad network contracted, since much passenger and freight business was lost to autos, buses, and trucks.

Much of the core sections of the metropolitan areas have deteriorating residential, commercial and industrial areas, although some redevelopment has occurred in the last decade. The cores have extensive vacant land especially along river-fronts which provide potential for major infill developments. Most of the suburban sectors are developed with low density (about 4,000 persons per square mile) sprawl. However, considerable open space occurs in some suburban areas. Open space dominates most of exurbia. Since urban centers were initially located in the middle of productive agricultural areas, much of this open space is active or potential agricultural land. Although low density tract development is responsible for some exurban development, considerable new growth is clustered around traditional small communities. Thus, metropolitan areas are characterized by generally low density suburban sprawl with dispersion of business and industry out from the centers into the suburbs.

TRANSPORTATION PROFILE TO THE YEAR 2000

Transportation systems in the Hudson Basin are highly developed compared with other areas in the United States. During the past 25 years, the overwhelming development has been in air and highway transportation. Superhighways provide easy access from these metropolitan areas to recreational land. The New York State Thruway and the Taconic State Parkway provide quick access to the middle Basin. From Albany the distant areas of the upper Basin can be reached by the Thruway which follows the Mohawk and by the Northway which follows the lowland corridor to Montreal. State, authority and interstate highways represent 12% of all roads in the region, but carry about half of the total automobile and truck traffic. Airports are fairly evenly distributed over the region except in the Catskills and Adirondacks. The major airports are in the New York City Metropolitan area and in Albany.

The main waterway is the Hudson River which is navigable to ocean-going vessels as far north as Albany. The upper Hudson is linked to the Great Lakes via the Erie Canal and connected to Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence via the Champlain Canal.

Railroad passenger traffic has declined sharply since the 1940's and even with increased Amtrak service, passenger volumes have not yet reached the levels of earlier decades. Railroad freight traffic has stabilized in recent years. The Conrail freight system has abandoned some rail lines in the Hudson Basin. New York State is opposing abandonment of the rail line between Poughkeepsie and Maybrook, since this provides a link between New England and New Jersey in the lower Hudson Basin. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad has expanded its trackage in Southern New York State and serves as the only freight competition for Conrail in the Hudson Basin.

The major transportation developments in the Hudson River Basin to the year 2000 will most likely involve improvements to existing systems. The emphasis will be on rail and mass transit rather than on continuing highway expansion. During the next several years, Amtrak will begin high speed (105 mph) passenger service in the Empire Corridor (New York City to Albany to Buffalo). The New York City to Albany corridor will have this service first. The State will fund the upgrading of track and Amtrak will provide the high speed turbo trains. Amtrak will also build a new rail passenger train shop facility in the city of Rensselaer. The upgraded track will also aid Conrail freight service. Increased Federal and State funding is likely for mass transit including additional bus service and rail commuter lines.

Sharply increased gasoline prices and other Federal measures to reduce automobile travel will probably decrease the need for additional superhighway construction. However, rehabilitation and upgrading of present highways will take place as needed. The Interstate 88 expressway from Binghamton to the Albany-Schenectady area is scheduled for completion by 1981. Since access to expressways is a major factor in commercial and industrial siting, this highway may spur development in areas easily accessible to it (Albany, Schenectady, and Schoharie Counties in the Hudson Basin).

Developments in air travel will involve increasing the capacity of airports in the Albany and New York City areas in an environmentally acceptable manner. Commuter service to smaller airports will probably increase to a moderate extent. Improvements will be made to general aviation airports which are essential to the preservation of local or regional economies. Expansion of Stewart Airport, near Newburgh, will provide air passenger and cargo service for the New York City metropolitan area. However, considerable opposition from residents of the Newburgh area will probably prevent Stewart Airport from becoming as busy as those in the immediate New York City area.

The State and/or the Army Corps of Engineers will rehabilitate and upgrade the Barge Canal System according to the availability of Federal funds. Improvements to the Barge Canal, Amtrak, Conrail and mass transit systems along with higher gasoline prices should partially relieve congestion on the highways.

CHAPTER III

PROFILE OF EXISTING LAND USE AND FUTURE LAND USE TO THE YEAR 2000

HUDSON RIVER BASIN LEVEL-B STUDY

CHAPTER III

PROFILE OF EXISTING LAND USE AND FUTURE LAND USE TO THE YEAR 2000

INTRODUCTION

This section presents a generalized profile of existing and foreseeable future land use for the Hudson River Basin as approximated by county boundaries. Foreseeable future land use is derived from selected significant land use characteristics that may impact alternative future developments (to the year 2000).

The source of data about existing land use is the 1968 State Land Use and Natural Resource (LUNR) Inventory which is maintained by the State Economic Development Board. The LUNR Inventory classified all of the State's land into 51 categories of area land use which were mapped on transparent overlays at 1:24,000 scale. Sixty-eight items of supplemental point specific land use data were mapped on a separate set of overlays at the same scale. Both types of data were computerized into a one square kilometer grid storage system which, in combination with access programs, can be used to produce tabular summaries or shaded, computer-graphic maps. The present data analysis is based upon summaries of the 1968 LUNR Inventory data by county which are available from the State Economic Development Board. The LUNR Inventory data was used because it is the only data which was of uniform quality and categories and consistent age across the entire Hudson River Basin area (even though more recent data exists for parts of the Hudson Basin area).

Information about significant land use characteristics that may impact alternative future developments was obtained from a variety of sources. The State Economic Development Board maintains information about the economic viability of farm areas in statistical and mapped form. Information about the amount of land in agricultural districts under the State's agricultural districting law was obtained from the State Department of Environmental Conservation. Information about the amount of land owned by known private users and governmental agencies for outdoor recreation purposes was obtained from the State Office of Parks and Recreation. Information about the amount of State-owned land in each county was obtained from the Bureau of Land Management in the State Office of General Services.

Particularly in relation to the identification of significant land use characteristics that may impact alternative future developments, it may be useful to provide some additional information to the reader on each of the data sets used for that purpose.

The method which was used to computerize land use information for the 1968 LUNR Inventory was also intended to make possible the compatible computerization of other types of mapped data. One of the maps which was computerized into the LUNR Inventory format was the end result, along with an extensive accompanying report, of a 1968-70 study of the economic viability of farm areas. The farm areas study was conducted for the now-discontinued State Office of Planning Coordination by Professor Howard Conklin, Robert E. Linton, and others of the State University of New York College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University.

The data about the economic viability of farm areas is available in statistical form from the State Economic Development Board. It is being used because, for the purposes of estimating future land use patterns, it seems safe to presume that land which is economically viable for agriculture will be more likely to continue in that use. Factors considered in the economic viability of farm areas study included:

- soil resources, topography, climate and water resources
- location, markets and access roads
- the level and condition of farm investments in real estate and non-real estate items
- the present and most probable levels of farming skills
- the feasibilities and rates of adopting new technologies
- competition from substitute products and other regions, and local income alternatives
- patterns of farm ownership and operation
- levels of farm community morale, urban influences, and government policies affecting farming.

For the economic viability of farm areas study, all farms in the State were classified as being of "high," "medium," or "low" economic viability, or "not commercially farmed" and then, for mapping purposes, the data was generalized to 1:250,000 scale. For the purposes of the present analysis of significant land use characteristics that may impact alternative future developments, only areas which were of "high" or "medium" viability were considered likely to continue in farm use until the year 2000. "High" viability areas in 1968 were considered likely to continue indefinitely in farm use, while only two-thirds of the "medium" viability farms were considered likely to continue as full-time farms into the next generation - though a significant portion of the

land might continue in part-time farm use. "Low" viability farm areas were excluded from the analysis because they are likely, according to the study, to pass into rural residence or other non-farm uses by the year 2000.

The data about "high" and "medium" economic viability farm areas is supplemented and reinforced by data from the State Agricultural Resources Commission about the amount of land in agricultural districts in each county. Under a 1971 State law, landowners who together own at least 500 acres of land can form a special district for taxation if they continue to use their land for agricultural purposes. The agricultural district protects the participating landowners from non-agricultural land tax assessments and from taxation for costs encumbered by governmental units for non-agricultural developments in other parts of their jurisdiction. Entrance into an agricultural district is significant for two reasons from the point of view of predicting future use. One reason is that the land is reviewed by several governmental agencies regarding the future economic viability of the area for agricultural use. Another is that when the district is formed it has an eight-year renewal period. If a landowner withdraws land from active agricultural use during the period, certain tax penalties are incurred by that landowner. Each eight years, the agricultural district must be renewed and the landowners at that time have the option to individually withdraw from the district without penalty.

Overall, only 14% of the State's land and 12% of the land in the Hudson Basin is currently in agricultural districts (the data used is current to December, 1976). However, as a fairly reliable predictor of future use, these are significant proportions of the land when combined with other known factors. In some counties - Montgomery, for example - as much as 83% of the county's area is in agricultural districts. Although no data on renewals is yet available, it is expected that entry into agricultural districts reflects a fair amount of commitment to agriculture on the landowner's part (i.e., it is expected that most agricultural districts will be renewed beyond their initial eight year tenure). Agricultural districts have been created at a fairly steady pace since the law took effect in 1971. For the purposes of this study, districts which were certified (i.e., approved to begin on a certain date) were considered equal to those which were actually operating.

Lands which are used, and owned, for recreational purposes also seem to have a reliable future use that would continue to the year 2000 in most cases and given ownership

for a recreational purpose, particularly by a governmental agency, but also by large private owners such as clubs, would be likely to have significant impacts on alternative future developments.

The State Office of Parks and Recreation, for the purposes of its ongoing Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Plan (SCRIP), maintains an up-to-date file of information about the ownership of lands for recreational purposes by various levels of government and by private owners of large tracts. The ownership of lands by the State Government seems to be an area of difficulty in this file in that it is not entirely clear which lands are "recreational" and which are not. It is also not clear from the data available which lands are those which are under the "forever wild" provision of the State's Constitution (that being a very reliable indication of future use since considerable political change would have to occur in the State before that provision would be changed). Within the recreational category, it would seem that the progression of reliability of future use continuing to the year 2000 would be most reliable for State-owned lands, slightly less reliable for recreation lands owned by more local units of government, and least reliable for lands in private use. This is based on the amount of people who would have to change their attitude in order to change the use of the lands, at least theoretically. For the purposes of the current study, data about State recreational ownership and data about recreational ownership by others (non-State governmental units and private owners) were the two categories used for analysis.

The last set of data used to attempt to predict significant land use characteristics that may impact alternative future developments was data about State Government-owned lands in general. Such lands are not distributed evenly throughout the State and may be reliably expected to have significant impacts upon alternative future developments. Results of the analysis show, for example, that the Hudson River Basin area is composed of 21% State-owned lands, whereas the State as a whole is composed of about 12% State-owned lands. Some counties have almost no State-owned lands, while Hamilton County, for example, in the Adirondack Sub-Region has the State's highest proportion of State-owned lands at 62%.

Although it is not possible at this time to determine the exact status of all State-owned lands, it is clear that the vast majority are owned by the Department of Environmental Conservation (approximately 91% of the total), followed by approximately 7% of State-owned lands owned by the Office of Parks and Recreation, and the remaining approximately 2%

divided among 23 other State agencies including Correctional Services, Mental Hygiene, State University and the Power Authority of New York as other leading owners.

In using the data which is presented in the remainder of this section, it seems safe to conclude that probably all lands owned by the State Office of Parks and Recreation are included in the data on lands owned by the State for outdoor recreation purposes since the inventory of recreational lands includes all developed recreational sites and immediately associated lands. Similarly, the lands identified by the recreational inventory as owned by the Department of Environmental Conservation are also developed sites, particularly campsites and immediately associated lands which are administered by that Department. It will also be safe to conclude that most of the lands which account for the difference between the figures for recreational lands and those for all State-owned lands are accounted for by the Department of Environmental Conservation (given that that Department administers 91% of all State-owned lands and that the differences between the total figures and the recreational figures are too large to be accounted for by the other 23 agencies who administer 2% of the State lands). It would seem that many "forever wild" lands would fall into that data area as well as many reforestation areas and other woodlands which are owned by the State. The reliability of prediction of future use for lands which are not designated "forever wild" would not be as extremely high as for the "forever wild" lands, but it would seem likely that the State would continue to keep these lands in an undeveloped state until the year 2000 for watershed management purposes. Controlled lumbering and other woodcutting is allowed on many State lands which are not designated "forever wild". It might be useful to note that the right-of-ways of State-owned highways other than the State Thruway are not included in the present analysis of State-owned lands although they are to some extent reflected in the transportation category of the 1968 LUNR Inventory land use data (includes highway right-of-ways generally over 100 feet wide).

The analysis of existing land use and prediction of future land use to the year 2000 from significant land use characteristics that may impact alternative future developments which begins below will be based upon the five major data sets discussed above. Relatively reliable analysis of future land use can be made for about 36% of the Hudson River Basin area using data about lands owned for outdoor recreation purposes, lands in agricultural districts, and State-owned lands in general. Information about the economic viability of agricultural lands adds an indefinite amount of predictability to the 36%, depending upon how much of the "high" and "medium" viability agricultural lands is in agricultural districts which varies sharply from county to county (if it is in an agricultural district it is already accounted for in the 36% figure).

In the case of the present analysis, the remainder of the future land use must be accounted for by an examination of existing land uses and other physiographic features where applicable and the application of economic and demographic trend information to the physiographic base.

In addition to the economic and demographic analysis, a more statistical principle is useful to examine before analyzing existing land use and attempting to predict from it. That principle is that when comparing land use statistics between areas, the significance of given absolute differences in percentages between figures for different characteristics is affected by the intensity of use associated with the category and the degree of the category's prevalence. For example, the absolute difference between two regions in their forest or agricultural land uses might be 4%, which is relatively insignificant since those uses each generally account for 20% or 40% of the uses in a given area. However, the same amount of difference in a highly intensive urban land use such as high density residential, commercial or industrial might imply that one region was of much different character than the other. This is partly because the significance of the change tends to vary somewhat with the percentage it forms of an area (i.e., it is easier to double a 1% figure than a 40% figure) and partly because urban land uses tend to be linked with one another; i.e., a large amount of high density residential land would imply the existence of other urban land uses such as commercial or industrial. The principle applies conversely when predicting future land use. Increases in economic activities, for example, which are tied to less intensive land uses such as forestry or agriculture may produce more significant percentage changes in land use statistics than increases in more intensive urban uses which do not consume quite as much land as a rule when their level of activity increases.

Viewing the future pattern of land uses from a generalized trend perspective alone, local and county land use studies have revealed that the growth of suburban and exurban land uses in New York State has continued since 1968 even though the State's population level has remained relatively stable. This trend could be expected to apply in a moderate way to the Hudson River Basin area. The relatively high proportion of the State (about 18%) and the Hudson River Basin (about 14%) in brushlands reflects a long-standing trend toward the abandonment of low and some medium viability agricultural lands. Since about 1974, however, it is believed that this trend has slowed significantly and even begun to reverse itself. The causes of this are the end of the Federal

agricultural subsidy program which kept viable farmlands out-of-production, the better competitive position of Northeastern United States farmers as transportation costs have risen for products traveling to the major Northeastern markets from other parts of the country, and greater national emphasis and support for the exportation of United States agricultural products.

The next portion of this analysis presents a generalized existing and future land use profile for the Hudson River Basin as a whole. The statistical pattern of existing land use for the Hudson River Basin is contrasted with that for New York State as a whole in order to highlight special characteristics of the Basin land use pattern.

The last major portion of this analysis presents existing and future land use profiles for each sub-region of the Hudson River Basin. Data in the accompanying tables is detailed to the county level and, where appropriate, significant land use patterns within sub-regions are also presented in the text. To highlight sub-regional land use patterns, statistics for the sub-regions are discussed with respect to both the overall pattern for New York State and the overall pattern for the Hudson River Basin.

EXISTING AND FUTURE LAND USE PROFILE FOR THE HUDSON RIVER BASIN AS A WHOLE

According to the 1968 LUNR Inventory, the Hudson River Basin area is composed of about 14% active agricultural lands as compared with an average figure of about 22% active agricultural lands for New York State as a whole. The Hudson River Basin is composed of about 53% forests (generally over 30 feet in height) and about 14% brushland, while the State as a whole falls about 37% into the forest category and about 18% into the brushland category. Wetlands and water each form about $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ of the Hudson River Basin, while they form about 4% and $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ respectively of the Statewide land use totals. In these categories, the Hudson River Basin is therefore somewhat below the State average for active agriculture and relatedly below the State average for brushlands, sharply above the State average for forest areas generally over 30 feet in height, and roughly equal to the Statewide averages for wetlands and water surface area.

Among the residential land uses, the Hudson River Basin has about 0.3% high density residential land and about 1.1% medium density residential land reflecting a somewhat lower level of concentration than the State as a whole which

has about 0.7% high density residential and 1.3% medium density residential. The more generally exurban and rural character of residential patterns in the Hudson River Basin is evident in that the Basin average of low density and other (strip residential, etc.) residential areas at 1.8% exceeds the Statewide average of 1.4%.

In the commercial category which includes primary urban/suburban strip commercial development and shopping centers (downtown central city commercial areas are in a central business district category included under "commercial," but are more intensive in their use of land and less extensive in their statistical impact), the Hudson Basin area average of about 0.5% exceeds the Statewide average of 0.4%. In industrial and extractive land uses, the Hudson Basin at 0.2% each is somewhat below the Statewide averages of 0.3% and 0.4% respectively.

At 1.7% public and semi-public land uses (educational, health, correctional and other facilities either owned publicly or used primarily by the general public), the Hudson Basin exceeds the State's 1.1% average for such land use.

Outdoor recreation land uses are measured by the 1968 LUNR Inventory primarily as developed sites and readily associated lands (some ownership information was used for this category of the LUNR Inventory land use classification system). The Basin average for outdoor recreation as measured by the LUNR Inventory is 1.3% as opposed to the same category for the entire State at 1.2%. As measured by the LUNR Inventory, transportation land uses are right-of-ways generally over 100 feet wide for roads, large canals and railroads and extensive facilities for transportation such as railyards and airports. Streets and most railroad tracks are counted as part of their surrounding land uses. In the transportation category the Basin average equals the State average of 0.5%.

Inactive or under-construction uses are statistically dominated by the inactive agricultural lands which are grouped with the under-construction uses for the purposes of the LUNR Inventory generalized county summaries. In this category, where inactive agricultural lands are not brushland, but rather generally fields without brush which are part of the agricultural rotation cycle, the Hudson River shows a 1968 average of 4.3%, which is below the State average for that year of 6.7%. This relationship is consistent with the greater proportion of agricultural lands in the State as opposed to the Hudson Basin as discussed above.

To round out the profile of agricultural land uses in the Hudson River Basin, the 1968 LUNR Inventory point land use data for the headquarters of dairy, poultry and other farms was put into a number of farms per square mile basis for each county in the Hudson River Basin. In spite of some very high figures where farm patterns are tied with major metropolitan markets such as New York City and the Capital Region around Albany, the Hudson River Basin is significantly below the State as a whole with .55 dairy farms per square mile as opposed to a Statewide average of .75 dairy farms per square mile, about equal to the Statewide average in poultry farms at .02 per square mile for both the State and the Basin, and below the Statewide average again for other farms with .41 per square mile for the Basin and .65 per square mile for the State as a whole.

Review of the selected indicators of significant land use characteristics that may impact alternative future developments reveals that the Hudson River Basin at about 20% is significantly below the Statewide average of about 29% of land in the high and medium viability classes of the economic viability of farm areas study. The Basin figure of 20% compares with a figure of about 33% high and medium viability agricultural lands for the remainder of the State outside of the 21 counties of the Hudson River Basin area.

The landowners of the Hudson River Basin have shown interest in agricultural districting which is somewhat disproportionate with the amount of high and medium agricultural viability lands. Though the amount of high and medium viability agricultural lands in the Basin is below the State average of 9%, the amount of land that has been entered into agricultural districts in the Basin more closely approximates the State average with 12% for the Basin and 14% for the State. The relatively small average size of the agricultural districts in the Hudson River Basin (about 14.6 square miles each) compared to the Statewide average (about 21.3 square miles each) probably reflects the relatively rough topography of the region which tends to isolate farming areas from one another.

In lands which can be reasonably expected to persist for at least 10 to 20 years in outdoor recreation uses, the Hudson River Basin at 3% of its surface area is somewhat below the State average of 4% of its surface area for developed State-owned recreation sites. In non-State and privately-owned recreational lands the Hudson Basin average equals the State average at 3% of both land surface areas.

However, with reference to the proportions of all State-owned lands (including recreational lands), the Hudson River Basin at about 21% State-owned lands is quite significantly above the overall State average of about 12% and logically above the average for counties outside the Hudson Basin area which is 7%. The explanation for this is primarily the Adirondack and Catskill Park areas where there are extensive holdings of land by the State. High proportions therefore particularly show for all of the counties in the Adirondack Sub-Region as well as for those such as Fulton and Herkimer of the Mohawk Sub-Region which extend northward into the Adirondack area. Similarly Greene County shows a relatively high proportion in the Catskill Sub-Region and Ulster similarly high proportion in the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region on the Southern fringe of the Catskill mountain area. The presence of nearly half of the relatively large Harriman State Park in relatively small Rockland County creates a fairly high proportion of State-owned lands there and to a lesser extent in larger neighboring Orange County where somewhat more than half of the Harriman State Park is located.

Overall, the combination of agricultural district lands, non-State owned recreational lands and all State-owned lands makes possible a quite reliable prediction of use of lands in those three categories in the Hudson Basin to the year 2000 that comprises 36% of the land area of the Basin. The similar figure of reliably predictable land uses for the State is about 29%.

Beyond the readily predictable 36% of the Hudson River Basin, there are the high and medium agricultural viability figures which could add as much as about 5% more of the land area of the Hudson Basin to the readily predictable category. Brushlands as they existed in 1968 are to a certain extent likely to be included in some of the other figures, but since they comprised about 14% of the Basin in 1968 and they are very unlikely to go back into active agricultural production, perhaps an additional 10% of the land area of the Basin can be expected to revert to forest by the year 2000 if not a good deal sooner. All together, the above total about 51% of the Basin land area.

Water uses are unlikely to change drastically and under recent State laws both freshwater and tidal wetlands are protected from urban development. These two categories add approximately another 8% to the predictable portion of the analysis. Although State-owned lands combined with other recreational lands probably comprise about 40% of the woodland-forest land uses of the Basin, at least half of the remaining 12.5% of woodlands-forest must be on topography which is unsuitable to urban development, perhaps owned by lumber companies, desirable for watershed purposes or otherwise

committed in one way or another to forest uses. This adds perhaps another 6% to the predictable land uses of the Basin to the year 2000. The predictable figure now conservatively approaches 65%.

Existing urban or other developed land uses comprise at least another 5% of the Hudson Basin area. Given that such uses are quite likely to persist to the year 2000, the final predictable proportion, again conservatively, arrives at about 70% of the land.

The remaining 30% is, of course, quite significant as theoretically anything could happen to it and 30% land use change in a major watershed area could have very, very significant impacts upon watershed management practices and problems. However, it would seem quite likely that the Hudson Basin will not experience radical changes in its land use patterns. Agricultural land use patterns seem to be stabilizing with radical changes unlikely without major technological changes in that area. Depending on factors such as fuel supplies, it can be reasonably expected that long-term trends toward greater suburbanization or exurbanization of the Hudson Valley particularly between New York City and the northern reaches of the Capital Sub-Region is likely to occur. There have been expectations of urban growth particularly in the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region, but that growth is somewhat subject to the exigencies of government policies particularly at the State and Federal levels.

It therefore seems likely that between the present and the year 2000 urban and suburban and exurban land uses in the Hudson Basin will expand from present levels, though not drastically, particularly because of energy shortages and New York State's currently difficult competitive economic position. Agricultural uses are likely to shrink somewhat as marginal farms are abandoned to other uses, but this shrinkage is also unlikely to be drastic because long-term trends toward abandonment in the Northeastern United States now seem to be slowing and perhaps reversing themselves at least for lands of "medium" or "high" economic viability. State-owned and other publicly-oriented lands would seem likely to at least remain stable and perhaps continue to expand slightly where there is demand for them around major urban areas.

EXISTING AND FUTURE LAND USE PROFILE BY SUB-REGIONS

Mohawk Sub-Region: Existing and Future Land Use Profile

Existing Land Use Profile

At about 24% active agricultural lands, the Mohawk Sub-Region is about 2% above the Statewide average and about 10% above the Hudson River Basin average for active agricultural lands. At about 44% forest, the Mohawk Sub-Region is about 7% above the Statewide average, but still about 9% below the average for the Hudson River Basin as a whole. In brushlands, the Mohawk Sub-Region at about 16% falls above the 14.3% average for the Hudson Basin but below the Statewide average of about 18%. The Mohawk Sub-Region slightly exceeds both the Statewide and Hudson Basin averages for areas of wetlands but is slightly below both the Statewide and Hudson Basin averages for water surface areas.

Reflecting its fundamentally rural character, the Mohawk Sub-Region is significantly below the Statewide averages for all categories of developed land use. The wide prevalence of dairy farming in the Mohawk Sub-Region probably also accounts for a low figure for the inactive or under-construction category which is primarily composed of agricultural lands in the inactive phase of the rotational cycle which does not apply as significantly to dairy farming as to other types of farming. Even though the Hudson River Basin land use pattern is more rural in general than that for the State of New York, the Mohawk Sub-Region also shows generally less developed urban categories than the Hudson River Basin. The Mohawk Sub-Region, however, is second only to the Capital Sub-Region in its approximation of the overall State and Basin land use patterns among the Sub-Regions in the Hudson Basin area.

Within the Mohawk Sub-Region, Fulton and Herkimer Counties stand out as being preponderantly forest and brushland, whereas Montgomery and Oneida Counties reflect greater emphasis upon agriculture -- particularly upon dairy farming where they have the highest density of dairy farms per square mile of any counties in the Basin. Herkimer County's relatively high figure for dairy farms per square mile reflects a strong emphasis of that county also. The Mohawk Sub-Region is uniformly below the State and Basin averages for density of poultry farms and has relatively strong showings for other types of farming only in Montgomery and Oneida Counties, respectively.

Future Land Use Profile

The Mohawk Sub-Region shows a slightly above Statewide average figure for the amount of high and medium viability agricultural land -- reflecting the large amounts of such lands

particularly in Montgomery County, but also in Oneida County. The Sub-Region has a proportion of lands in agricultural districts about equal to the Statewide average and somewhat above the Hudson River Basin average. This reflects primarily a preponderance of such districts for Montgomery County (83% of the County surface area) with only an average figure for Oneida County and no districts in either Fulton or Herkimer Counties at this time.

With a total of about 5% of its total surface area in developed outdoor recreation sites according to the State Office of Parks and Recreation inventory, the Mohawk Sub-Region is somewhat below the Hudson Basin average of 6% and the Statewide average of 7%. Fulton, Herkimer and Montgomery Counties are well below the State and Basin averages at only 3% each, but Oneida County brings up the average with 8% of its land area in developed outdoor recreation sites.

State-owned lands comprise about 20% of the Mohawk Sub-Region compared with overall averages for the Hudson Basin of 21% and the State of 12%. Montgomery and Oneida Counties have well-below average percentages of State-owned lands, whereas Fulton and Herkimer Counties which include parts of the Southern Adirondack area have nearly double the Basin average and four times the State average of State-owned lands.

With a total of about 36% of its land area in relatively predictable land uses that are likely to persist to the year 2000, the Mohawk Sub-Region appears to be above average in the Hudson Basin in stability and predictability. Montgomery County stands out as an area of exceptional agricultural activity and a very high level of commitment to agricultural districts (83% of the land area). Without major changes in the State's economic position, either positive or negative, the Mohawk Sub-Region may be expected to follow the general pattern of moderate urban, suburban and exurban expansion, agricultural and recreational stability or slight expansion, and general stability in other land use patterns that is currently anticipated for the Hudson River Basin as a whole. Given the role of the Mohawk Sub-Region in the nation's economy in the past, a strong economic resurgence is conceivable, but moderate economic expansion and a general stabilization of associated land use patterns in the Sub-Region seems more likely to be the pattern which will continue to the year 2000.

Adirondack Sub-Region: Existing and Future Land Use ProfileExisting Land Use Profile

Of all of the sub-regions within the Hudson River Basin area, the land use pattern of the Adirondack Sub-Region differs the most from the statistical patterns of the over-all Hudson River Basin and of the State of New York. Woodlands - forest comprise about 82% of the Adirondack Sub-Region and woodlands - brushland comprise about another 4% of the sub-regional land use pattern. Taken together with a general absence of agriculture or urban development in the Adirondack counties, the land use pattern with about 86% forests and brushland becomes strikingly different than the pattern for other areas of the Hudson Basin or the State. The comparable figures for forest land are about 53% for the Hudson Basin and 37% for the State (the Adirondack area contributes significantly to the higher average in forests for the Basin as opposed to the State). For brushlands, the comparable figures are about 14% for the Hudson Basin and about 18% for the State. Since brushlands are associated with bygone agricultural uses, and the Adirondack area has relatively little agricultural use, it is consistent that the Adirondack Sub-Region should have lower brushland figures than the Hudson Basin or the State.

In active agricultural uses, the Adirondack Sub-Region had only just over 1% active agricultural lands, most of which was in Essex and Warren Counties because Hamilton County showed less than 0.5% of its land area in active agricultural use according to the 1968 LUNR Inventory. The figures for active agricultural use in 1968 for the Hudson Basin and the State are about 14% and 22% respectively. Related inactive agricultural and under-construction lands for the Adirondack Sub-Region were only 1.1% of the total sub-regional area as compared with averages of about 4% for the Hudson Basin and about 7% for the State.

In other existing land use categories, the Adirondack Sub-Region is about equal in wetlands at about 4% to the Hudson Basin average of about 3 3/4% and the State average of just about 4%. The Adirondack Sub-Region exceeds both the Hudson Basin and the State averages for water surface areas with nearly 6% of its area in water surface while the Hudson Basin has only about 4% and the State only about 4 1/2% in water surface area.

The Adirondack Sub-Region is particularly below both Basin and State averages for urban/intensive land uses such as high density residential, commercial, industrial and others. The only exception to that pattern is Warren County which, though still below Basin and Statewide averages, more closely approximates them and even exceeds the Basin and Statewide averages for commercial land at about 0.6% as opposed to averages of about 0.5% for the Hudson Basin and 0.4% for the State as a whole.

Essex County is the only Adirondack Sub-Region County which shows evidence of significant agricultural activity relative to its size with about .07 dairy farms per square mile and about .14 other farms per square mile in 1968. Warren County follows with about .02 dairy farms and about .04 other farm headquarters per square mile in 1968.

Future Land Use Profile

The relatively low proportion of high and medium agricultural viability lands which form about 0.1% of the Adirondack Sub-Region occur entirely in Essex County where the Sub-Region's only present (9.6 square mile) agricultural district is also located. The agricultural district also forms about 0.1% of the total area of the Sub-Region.

The State Office of Parks and Recreation inventory of developed outdoor recreation sites reveals that all developed outdoor recreation sites (both public and private) form about 6% of the land surface area of the Adirondack Sub-Region as compared to about 6% of the total area of the Hudson River Basin and 7% of the total area of the State. The greatest proportion of developed outdoor recreation sites lie in 11% of the land surface area of Hamilton County while Essex and Warren Counties only have about 3% of each of their areas in that use.

State-owned lands in general, including the State-owned developed outdoor recreation sites, form 47% of the Adirondack Sub-Region which is the highest such proportion among the Sub-Regions of the Hudson River Basin and is more than double the proportion for the Sub-Region with the second largest proportion of State-owned lands. That proportion compares with a figure of about 21% State-owned lands for the entire Hudson River Basin area and about 12% for New York State as a whole. Hamilton County at about 62% State-owned lands has the highest proportion of any county in the Hudson River Basin, while Essex County qualifies for second highest with about 41% State-owned lands. Warren County with about 31% State-owned lands has the fourth highest proportion in the Hudson River Basin, being behind Herkimer County in the Mohawk Sub-Region which has about 35% State-owned lands.

Looking forward in time to the year 2000 for a future land use profile, it appears nearly certain that the Adirondack Sub-Region will continue to maintain its exceptionally high proportion of forest lands which are important contributors to the stability of the water systems of the entire Hudson River Basin area. That stability is partly assured by the 47% State-owned lands in the Sub-Region, by the prevalently rugged topography with a fairly delicate ecological base that portends disaster for the whole Basin if it is violently disturbed and by the interests of the many private land owners of timber lands for commercial and recreational use. The economy of the Adirondack Sub-Region has long been in need of stimulation and development so that those people who wish to live in the Sub-Region and earn their livelihoods there are able to do so comfortably and enjoyably without disturbing the ecological base or the recreational and watershed significances of the area. The Adirondack Sub-Region is capable of accepting considerably greater expansion in urban-oriented land uses without great ecological or other problems if expansion is done carefully and it seems that existing urban-oriented land uses will continue and probably expand somewhat significantly as the year 2000 approaches. The Sub-Region will be likely to continue to depend on outside sources for most agricultural products since it has only a very small proportion of high and medium viability agricultural lands. Some response to improving agricultural trends in the State should probably be expected, however.

Capital Sub-Region: Existing and Future Land Use Profiles

Existing Land Use Profile

Of all the five sub-regions of the Hudson River Basin, the Capital Sub-Region most closely approximates the land use pattern of New York State as a whole. No category in the Capital Sub-Region differs from the same category for the entire State by more than 3%. The distribution of amounts of land uses for the Capital Sub-Region does differ somewhat, however, from that for the Hudson River Basin as a whole.

With about 21% of its total area in active agricultural lands, the Capital Sub-Region is slightly below the Statewide average figure of about 22%, but significantly above the average figure for the entire Hudson River Basin which is about 14%. The major difference between the Capital Sub-Region and the Statewide land use distribution patterns is in the category of forests where the Capital Sub-Region at about 40% forests is above the Statewide average of about 37% but very significantly below the average for the Hudson River Basin as a whole which is about 53%. At about 19 1/2% brushland, the Capital Sub-Region is slightly above the Statewide average of about 17 1/2% and more above the Hudson River Basin average of about 14%. In wetlands and water surface area, the Capital Sub-Region is below Hudson Basin and Statewide averages, with about 3% wetlands and 2% water surface area

while the Hudson River Basin averages about 3 3/4% wetlands and about 4% water and the State averages over 4% wetlands and about 4 1/2% water surface area.

The Capital Sub-Region is slightly below the Statewide averages for high and medium density residential lands, but above the Statewide averages for low density and other residential, commercial and transportation-related lands. It is about equal in industrial lands to the Statewide average and slightly below the Statewide averages for extractive, public and semi-public, and outdoor recreation lands.

The Capital Sub-Region is generally above the averages for the entire Hudson River Basin area in urban-oriented land use categories except for low density and other residential lands, public and semi-public lands and developed outdoor recreation lands according to the 1968 LUNR Inventory land use study. In all of the latter categories the Hudson River Basin average exceeds the Statewide average so that the Capital Sub-Region pattern more closely approximates the pattern for the State than it does the pattern for the Hudson River Basin area.

Within the Capital Sub-Region, more rural land uses tend to predominate in Rensselaer, Saratoga and Washington Counties with Washington County showing the greatest proportion of forested lands. Reflecting declining agricultural activities, Albany and Schenectady Counties show the greatest proportions of brushland.

The data on the types of agricultural activity from the 1968 LUNR Inventory show the Capital Sub-Region exactly equal to the Statewide average of .75 dairy farms per square mile and .02 poultry farms per square mile, but above both the Basin and State averages in other farms with .78 other farms per square mile for the Sub-Region and .41 per square mile for the Basin and .65 per square mile for the State. The Sub-Region exceeds the Basin average of .55 dairy farms per square mile and equals the Basin average of .02 poultry farms per square mile. Within the Sub-Region, the greatest concentration of dairy farms lies in Washington County. Albany, Schenectady and Washington Counties make strong showings in poultry farming, and there is a fairly equal distribution of other types of farms among the five counties which compose the Sub-Region.

Future Land Use Profile

According to the 1968-70 study of the economic viability of agricultural lands as computerized into the LUNR Inventory, about 29% of the Capital Sub-Region falls into the high and medium farming viability categories. That proportion

is equal to the Statewide average, but is the highest Sub-Regional proportion in the Hudson River Basin which averages 20% high and medium viability overall. The highest proportion of high and medium viability farmland areas is in Washington County with 53% of its area in those categories followed by Rensselaer County with 27%.

The Capital Sub-Region is somewhat above the Basin and State averages for the percentage of its land in agricultural districts with about 15% of its land in agricultural districts as opposed to the Basin average of about 13% and the Statewide average of about 14%. The areas of concentration of agricultural districts follow the Sub-Regional pattern of distribution of high and medium farm viability lands with Washington and Rensselaer Counties leading the way with about 33% and 14% of their surface area in agricultural districts respectively and Schenectady County having none and the others falling midway between the extremes.

According to the State Office of Parks and Recreation inventory of developed outdoor recreation sites, the Capital Sub-Region has about 4% of its overall surface area in developed outdoor recreation sites as opposed to the higher percentages of 6% for the Hudson River Basin area as a whole and 7% for New York State. The Capital Sub-Region is also exceptionally low in its overall percentage of State-owned lands which is about 4%. The Hudson Basin as a whole has about 21% State-owned lands and the State as a whole is composed of about 12% State-owned lands for comparison purposes. Albany and Saratoga Counties show particularly high percentages of all outdoor recreational lands within the Sub-Region at 7% and 6% respectively. State-owned lands are concentrated primarily in Albany, Saratoga and Washington Counties with about 4% each, while Rensselaer County shows 2% and Schenectady County about 1% State-owned lands.

All State-owned lands and all non-State-owned recreational lands comprise a total of 8% of the Capital Sub-Region. Certified or operating agricultural districts add about 15% of predictable land uses to that figure, totalling to about 23% of the Sub-Region. The total area of high and medium viability agricultural lands is about 29% of the Sub-Region, and given that only two-thirds of medium viability agricultural lands are expected to continue to the year 2000; perhaps another 10% can be added to yield about 33% predictable land uses to the Sub-Region.

Forest lands and brushlands together compose about 59% of the Capital Sub-Region, but they are not known to be

used in a fashion that particularly suggests what the uses might be in the future. However, unevenness of topography and other factors probably allow the addition of about another 20% to the total of predictable land uses for the Sub-Region, raising the total to a very rough 53%. Water surface area adds about 2% to that figure, and the proportion of wetlands that may not be included in other already mentioned categories may add another 1 or 2% to the predictable total. In sum, perhaps 55% to 60% of the Capital Sub-Region's future land uses can be reliably predicted.

The Capital Sub-Region's regional planning process has revealed that the Sub-Region is capable of absorbing a much larger urban-oriented or other population than it now has from the point of view of the physical characteristics of the land area though such a population would clearly not be agriculturally self-sufficient given current technology. The future land use pattern of some 40% to 45% of the Capital Sub-Region therefore depends primarily upon economic factors. At present, the Capital Sub-Region's urban-oriented economy seems to be gradually and steadily expanding at a moderate rate and it seems likely that that process would continue to the year 2000. Therefore an associated continuing urban-oriented land use will probably continue to the year 2000.

Agricultural land uses on a commercial scale may be expected to remain approximately stable or perhaps expand somewhat as the world's long-term needs for food put greater pressure on now idle agricultural lands. The Capital Sub-Region has large areas, composing a significant proportion of the lands for which reliable predictions are not being made, which are not being intensively used. Over time it seems that the Capital Sub-Region will generally experience an intensification of its land uses for these now essentially idle areas. Depending on developments in the energy supply field, low-intensity exurban land uses and non-commercial (part-time) agricultural and lumbering use of those lands might be anticipated.

Catskill Sub-Region: Existing and Future Land Use ProfilesExisting Land Use Profile

Composed of Greene and Schoharie Counties, the Catskill Sub-Region is a predominantly rural area with fairly rugged and some very rugged topography. In spite of the rugged areas of the topography, however, the Sub-Region still has nearly 18% of its land in active agricultural use according to the 1968 LUNR Inventory. This figure compares with an average of active agricultural land of about 14% for the Hudson Basin area and about 22% for the State. The decline of former agricultural lands into brushland in the past decade is reflected in the relatively high figure of about 26% brushland for the Catskill Sub-Region compared to figures of about 14% for the Hudson Basin and about 18% for the State.

Forested lands comprise about 47% of the Catskill Sub-Region which exceeds the Statewide average of about 35% forests but is below the Hudson River Basin overall average of about 53% of its surface area in forests. At about 1.3% wetlands and 1.2% water surface area, the Catskill Sub-Region has only about a third of the Basin and State averages for those categories. The Basin averages for wetlands and water are about 3 3/4% and 4% respectively, while the Statewide averages for wetlands and water are about 4 1/4% and 4 1/2% respectively.

The Catskill Sub-Region is uniformly below both the Basin and Statewide averages for almost all urban-oriented land use categories except extractive land uses where the Sub-Region average slightly exceeds the average for the Basin as a whole. The Catskill Sub-Region also slightly exceeds the Hudson Basin average for lands under-construction combined with inactive agricultural lands. This reflects the fairly high level of agricultural activity in the Sub-Region with a fairly equal distribution of active "other" farms between the two counties. It may also reflect the amount of abandoned agricultural lands in the Sub-Region in 1968 which had not yet reached the level of overgrowth that would have qualified them as brushland to the LUNR Inventory photo-interpreters.

The types of farms in the Sub-Region include a well above average density of dairy farms in Schoharie County with an average of about 1.30 dairy farms per square mile as opposed to the Hudson Basin average of .55 dairy farms per square mile and the Statewide average of .75 dairy farms per square mile. Greene County is below average in dairy farms per square mile at .36. Schoharie County is slightly above

average in poultry farms also with .03 per square mile, while Greene County is at about the Basin and State averages for poultry farms per square mile at .02. Greene and Schoharie Counties show almost equal figures for other types of farms per square mile with .44 and .45 respectively, averaging .44 which exceeds the Hudson Basin average of .41 other types of farms per square mile but is below the State-wide average figure of about .65 other types of farms per square mile.

Future Land Use Profile

The Catskill Sub-Region has about 16% high and medium viability agricultural lands according to the 1968 study by Professor Conklin and others at the State University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University. The 16% figure for the Catskill Sub-Region is below both the figure for the Hudson Basin of about 20% and the Statewide average figure of about 29%. The figure of 16% for the Sub-Region portends a continuing decline in agricultural land uses toward the year 2000 because the figure of about 18% active agricultural lands plus lands likely to be in the agricultural rotational cycle yields a total of about 20% to 22% agricultural lands in the Sub-Regional area in 1968.

The rather bleak outlook for agricultural land use probably applies to a greater extent for Greene County than for Schoharie County as Schoharie County has about 29% high and medium viability agricultural lands while Greene County has only 9% of its area in such lands. Both Greene and Schoharie Counties are about equal in brushlands which shows that Schoharie County must originally have had a larger agricultural base than Greene County as it still retains about 26% of its land in active agricultural use in spite of its about 29% of land area in brushlands. The greater persistence of agriculture in Schoharie County seems to be reflected in that about 29% of its land area is currently in agricultural districts as opposed to only 5% of the lands in Greene County being so designated. In addition to the general interest in agriculture in Schoharie County, some of the lands which have been entered into agricultural districts may have been entered as a defense mechanism against the possible use of valley sites for power plant and dam construction which would change the use of agricultural lands, the most viable of which lie in the valley bottoms in some parts of the Sub-Region.

The State Office of Parks and Recreation inventory of recreation lands indicates that the total amount of

developed recreational sites in the Catskill Sub-Region forms about 8% of its land area with the greatest concentration of such lands in Schoharie County with 11% as opposed to Greene County's 5%. The average figure of developed outdoor recreation lands for the Hudson Basin is 6% of the land area as opposed to the similar figure for New York State of 7% of its land surface area.

According to the Bureau of Land Management of the State Office of General Services, State-owned lands comprise a total of 13% of the Catskill Sub-Region compared with figures of 21% for the Hudson Basin as a whole and 12% Statewide. Greene County has the greater concentration of State-owned lands with 17% as opposed to the 9% of the land surface area of Schoharie County which is owned by the State.

For the Catskill Sub-Region as a whole there are fairly significant barriers to rapid economic development because of the topography. Viewing the future of the Sub-Region toward the year 2000, agricultural stabilization and perhaps resurgence are not inconceivable. Large proportions of forested lands are likely to remain and the amount of land in forests over 30 feet in height is likely to expand considerably as the 26% of the Sub-Region which was in brush-land in 1968 gradually grows into forest. With better forest management, forest related industries, agriculture and recreation with some increased industrial and public and semi-public facilities would be likely to form the backbone of the Sub-Region's economy, and, therefore, the controlling elements in the Sub-Region's land use pattern.

More urban-oriented land use patterns can be expected to flourish particularly in Greene County along the Hudson River because that area is better connected to State and national transportation systems such as highways and the Hudson River. Current trends seem to favor more scattered industrial patterns and the particular advantage of water transportation of bulk materials favors the area's extractive industries. The Catskill Sub-Region area may also experience some essentially exurban influences as parts of it are within commuting distance of employment centers in the Capital Sub-Region. Other land uses in the region such as State-owned lands and existing urban-oriented development seem likely to persist and expand gradually as demand for them gradually increases.

Mid-Hudson Sub-Region: Existing and Future Land Use ProfilesExisting Land Use Profile

The Mid-Hudson Sub-Region of the Hudson River Basin is a fairly diverse area which includes suburbs and exurbs (essentially rural areas from which people commute to jobs in urban centers) of New York City in its southern extremes and more essentially rural areas further north in Dutchess, Ulster and Columbia Counties. The Sub-Region includes picturesque areas which are popular for second homes or homes with long commuting distances for people who work in New York City, particularly those who for one reason or another may not have to travel to the Central City area every day of the work week.

The Mid-Hudson Sub-Region also has an active economy not directly related to New York City and potential for economic growth in the future. According to the 1968 LUNR Inventory, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region is composed of about 13% active agricultural lands as compared to similar figures for the Hudson Basin of about 14% and New York State as a whole at about 22% active agricultural lands. With just over 17% of its land area in brushlands, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region has slightly more brushlands on average than does the Hudson Basin as a whole which has about 14% and about the same amount as New York State which has about 17 1/2% of its land surface in brushlands. The brushlands reflect a declining pattern of agriculture in marginal farms for the State and the Sub-Basin during the past several decades.

The Mid-Hudson Sub-Region has about 5 1/2% of its land area in inactive or under-construction lands, adding perhaps at least another 4% to the total of either agricultural lands or to agricultural lands which may be tending toward brushland. Agricultural lands in the Sub-Region are primarily concentrated in Columbia, Dutchess and Orange Counties with some additional lands in Ulster County but very few in Putnam, Rockland and Westchester Counties where there is more urban-oriented development. The abandonment of agricultural lands to brushland is prominent in all counties where active agricultural lands are still fairly plentiful, but brushlands also show relatively high percentages of about 15% in Putnam and Ulster Counties and about 12% in Westchester County reflecting previous agricultural uses of the land.

Forested lands compose about 39% of the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region, which is a smaller proportion than that for the Hudson Basin as a whole which has about 53% of its surface

area in forested lands, but is still above the Statewide average of about 37% forested lands. The forested lands are fairly evenly distributed throughout the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region with several counties closely approximating the Sub-Regional average. Ulster and Putnam Counties stand out with about 64% and 54% forested lands respectively, while relatively low percentages of about 19% and 27% are present in Rockland and Westchester Counties respectively.

The Mid-Hudson Sub-Region has about 3.6% of its surface area in wetlands, which is almost equal to the Hudson Basin average for that category which is about 3.7% and somewhat below the Statewide average which is 4.2%. The wetlands in the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region are relatively evenly distributed with the highest proportions in Putnam and Dutchess counties with 5.8% and 5.1% respectively.

In water surface area, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Basin average is 4.3% of the Sub-Region's surface area which is slightly above the Hudson Basin average of 3.9%, but slightly below the Statewide average of 4.6% of the State's surface area in water. The distribution of water surface area among counties in the Sub-Region is fairly even except for Putnam, Rockland and Westchester Counties at about 6%, 13% and 12% respectively because of the widening of the Hudson River which occurs in that area in combination with large amounts of lakes also in those counties.

In most of the more urban-oriented land use categories, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region tends to exceed both Hudson Basin and Statewide averages largely due to the influence of Rockland and Westchester Counties. The Mid-Hudson Sub-Region is slightly above the Hudson Basin average for high density residential lands with 0.4% as opposed to the Basin average of 0.3%, but it is still at about half of the Statewide average for high density residential lands which is about 0.7%. In medium density residential lands, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region at 2.6% is more than double the Hudson Basin average of 1.1% and just about double the Statewide average of about 1.3%. Similarly, at about 4.3% low density and other extensive residential lands, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region has more than double the Hudson Basin average of 1.8% of such lands and more than triple the Statewide average of 1.4% low density and other residential lands.

Similarly, in other urban-oriented categories the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region also is considerably above the Hudson Basin and Statewide averages. In commercial land area, the

Sub-Region averages about 0.8% as opposed to a 0.5% approximate average for the Hudson Basin and about 0.4% for the State. In industrial lands at about 0.3% the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region exceeds the Hudson Basin average by about 0.1% and approximately equals the Statewide average. In extractive land uses, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region at 0.3% exceeds the Hudson Basin average of 0.2% but is below the Statewide average of 0.4%.

In public and semi-public land uses, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region average of 1.8% is slightly above the Hudson Basin average of 1.7% but well above the Statewide average of 1.1%. In outdoor recreation land uses as measured by the 1968 LUNR Inventory, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region average is about 3.5% which is nearly triple the Hudson Basin average of 1.3% and the Statewide average of 1.2%. As measured by the LUNR Inventory, most of the outdoor recreation lands are in Rockland County which has about 24% of its land in developed outdoor recreation sites (probably related to the Harriman State Park complex). As might be expected, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region also exceeds the Hudson Basin and Statewide averages of transportation land uses which are equal at 0.5% with a Sub-Regional average of 0.7%.

To round out the profile of existing land uses in the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region with data about the types of farms in the Sub-Region, it is notable that the Sub-Region is below the Hudson Basin average of .55 dairy farms per square mile and the Statewide average of .75 such farms per square mile in spite of the fact that such high figures as .83 and .75 dairy farms per square mile occur in Orange and Columbia Counties respectively. In poultry farms, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region is above the Hudson Basin and Statewide averages of .02 poultry farms per square mile with a Sub-Regional average of .03 poultry farms per square mile. Larger concentrations occur in Orange and Ulster Counties with about .06 and .04 poultry farms per square mile respectively. In "other" types of farms, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region at .60 other farms per square mile exceeds the Hudson Basin average of about .41 but is somewhat below the Statewide average of .65 other farms per square mile. Columbia, Orange, Dutchess and Ulster Counties, respectively, show higher figures for other farms per square mile with Columbia County the highest at about 1.2 and the others clustered at about .50 to .70 other farms per square mile.

Future Land Use Profile

About 26% of the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region is classified as high and medium viability agricultural lands according to the 1968 study by Professor Howard Conklin and others.

That percentage exceeds the about 20% of the overall Hudson Basin which was so classified by the same study, but it is somewhat less than the average of about 29% of the whole State of New York which was classified high and medium viability for agriculture. The highest proportions of economically viable agricultural land are assigned to Columbia (about 53% of the surface area), Orange (about 43%), Dutchess (about 30%) and Ulster (about 10%) Counties, while Putnam, Rockland and Westchester Counties were thought to have no areas which were large enough to be mapped as high or medium viability agricultural lands (it must be remembered that much more than the raw potential of the soils were considered in the study of economic viability of farm areas).

As might be expected, the pattern of agricultural districts in the Sub-Region very closely follows the pattern of distribution of economically viable farmlands. Overall, the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region has about 21% of its surface area in certified or operating agricultural districts. That figure compares with the averages of about 12% of the Hudson Basin and about 14% of the State in agricultural districts. Within the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region, the proportions of surface areas of counties in agricultural districts are Columbia (about 51%), Dutchess (about 34%), Orange (about 22%) and Ulster (about 10%).

The inventory of recreational lands of the State Office of Parks and Recreation shows that about a total of 8% of the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region is in all developed outdoor recreation lands compared to figures of 6% for the Hudson Basin and 7% for the State. Rockland and Putnam Counties have the greatest concentrations with 28% and 11% developed outdoor recreation sites respectively, while Westchester County follows with 9% and Columbia and Ulster Counties with 7% each.

The pattern of State-owned lands is somewhat different with the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region having about 9% of its overall surface area owned by State agencies. That figure compares with the Hudson Basin average of 21% State-owned lands and the overall State average of 12% of such lands. Especially high concentrations of State-owned lands occur in Rockland County (about 23%) and Ulster County (about 20%), while other counties in the Sub-Region have about half of the State-wide average or less.

The figure of about 21% of the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region in agricultural districts probably approximates fairly well the proportion of the Sub-Region which is likely to be in agricultural use until the year 2000. It is consistent with

the Sub-Region's total of about 26% of its surface area in high and medium viability agricultural lands if correction is made for the prediction that about a third of the medium viability agricultural lands are expected to go out of full-time commercial use within the next generation.

Adding the amount of State-owned lands in the Sub-Region (about 9%) and the amount of non-State owned recreational lands (about 4%) to the agricultural district lands yields a total of about 34% of the surface area of the Sub-Region. Water and wetlands comprise about an additional 8% of the total surface area which should be reduced by about 30% (the proportion likely to be included in other predictable uses) to roughly 6% to yield a new total of about 40%.

An additional about 12% of the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region is in already existing developed and urban-oriented land uses which are likely to persist and gradually expand to the year 2000. Similarly, topography and other factors make it appear likely that at least half of the Sub-Region's area of about 39% forest lands would persist to the year 2000. That figure must be reduced, however, because it includes State-owned lands, so that perhaps only a further 15% of the remainder of the Sub-Region's future land use pattern can be so accounted for. The final total of predictable surface area then finally reaches about 67% - in keeping with the figure of between 65% and 70% of predictable land uses for the whole Hudson Basin.

The remainder must be predicted for the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region using economic and demographic trend information. Briefly stated, it seems that at least an additional 10% of the Sub-Region, particularly in the lower four counties of the Sub-Region, could be consumed by expanding urban-oriented land use. Favorable governmental policies would accelerate and reinforce this growth. The remainder could be extensively accounted for by further abandonment of marginal agricultural lands to brushland, by forests persisting as forests to a greater extent than can be reliably predicted, and by brushland growing into forest which in itself is a likely outcome for about 17% of the 20% of the Sub-Region which is not now accounted for.

TABLE III-A

SQUARE MILES LAND USE -
HUDSON BASIN

	Total Surface Area - Square Miles	Active Agriculture	Woodlands - Forest	Woodlands - Brushland	Wetlands	Water	Residential - High Density	Residential - Medium Density	Residential - Low and Other	Commercial	Industrial	Extractive	Public - Semi-Public	Outdoor Recreation	Transportation	Inactive or Other Construction
Mohawk Sub-Region	3636.0	879.2	1588.7	571.6	164.8	130.1	9.7	21.7	40.7	10.2	4.3	7.1	23.7	13.4	17.1	153.6
Fulton	530.0	53.5	300.4	75.1	23.2	36.7	2.3	1.8	8.0	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.8	2.0	0.2	22.2
Herkimer	1451.7	238.9	865.3	158.3	80.3	46.9	0.7	2.8	10.3	2.4	0.8	1.7	2.9	2.5	3.4	34.6
Montgomery	408.4	212.9	63.6	69.7	3.3	1.4	1.1	2.6	3.1	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.8	6.1	39.1
Oneida	1245.9	373.9	359.4	268.5	58.0	45.1	5.6	14.5	19.3	5.2	2.6	3.6	16.9	8.1	7.4	57.8
Adirondack Sub-Region	4638.5	57.7	3812.6	184.3	189.5	269.6	1.0	2.9	24.8	9.8	1.5	4.0	3.8	18.4	6.6	52.0
Essex	1907.5	52.2	1516.1	99.6	44.6	122.5	-	1.2	10.5	3.3	0.8	2.8	2.1	8.3	4.0	39.3
Hamilton	1800.6	-	1549.3	32.1	121.8	86.5	-	0.2	4.8	1.3	-	0.2	0.3	3.0	0.1	1.0
Warren	930.4	5.5	747.2	52.6	23.1	60.6	1.0	1.5	9.5	5.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	7.1	2.5	11.7
Capital Sub-Region	3088.2	640.5	1235.5	598.2	97.8	63.4	16.3	40.9	45.7	18.7	10.4	10.3	25.1	30.5	25.2	229.1
Albany	530.4	98.1	140.6	143.3	11.2	8.1	6.2	14.9	10.8	6.4	4.2	2.6	9.5	8.5	6.6	59.5
Rensselaer	665.3	122.9	288.0	131.1	23.3	11.7	3.1	6.1	12.1	3.2	1.4	2.0	4.8	5.1	2.4	48.1
Saratoga	856.4	109.4	430.8	128.3	37.2	28.4	2.3	6.1	15.8	3.1	1.2	2.4	4.4	13.5	8.0	45.6
Schenectady	208.4	41.6	46.9	55.4	3.3	1.3	3.9	10.7	5.6	2.2	2.4	0.7	3.9	2.2	4.9	23.3
Washington	847.7	268.5	329.2	140.1	22.8	13.9	0.8	3.1	1.4	3.8	1.2	2.6	2.5	1.2	3.3	52.6
Catskill Sub-Region	1277.8	224.5	596.6	333.3	16.2	15.1	0.7	2.9	10.0	5.2	1.3	3.2	3.0	6.1	2.0	57.8
Greene	634.4	60.4	365.3	155.3	8.5	11.0	0.1	2.4	5.7	4.7	1.2	2.3	1.5	5.3	1.7	28.9
Schoharie	623.4	164.1	231.3	177.8	7.7	4.1	0.6	0.5	4.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.3	28.9
Mid-Hudson Sub-Region	4392.4	580.2	1711.3	754.9	159.7	190.0	19.1	114.6	187.0	35.1	13.3	13.3	78.2	152.1	30.5	235.4
Columbia	646.7	174.1	214.0	148.9	30.5	13.9	0.4	2.0	7.0	1.1	0.5	1.7	2.3	11.0	3.1	35.9
Dutchess	822.9	155.0	274.8	184.9	42.4	28.1	2.1	12.8	31.3	5.7	2.7	3.7	8.7	16.2	4.3	49.9
Orange	836.3	150.6	261.2	170.4	34.1	24.4	1.8	15.0	25.7	6.9	2.1	2.3	33.3	42.4	5.3	60.8
Putnam	245.6	7.4	54.3	14.8	5.8	6.3	0.1	6.8	14.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	2.1	6.9	1.6	5.9
Rockland	199.0	3.2	37.4	7.0	4.8	25.2	1.2	17.9	21.5	3.3	2.0	1.3	8.3	47.5	3.1	15.6
Ulster	1155.8	81.8	739.0	171.3	28.8	35.8	3.1	6.8	25.2	7.2	1.6	2.5	5.3	5.4	3.1	39.0
Westchester	486.1	8.1	130.6	57.6	13.3	56.3	10.4	53.3	62.2	9.8	4.2	1.4	18.2	22.7	10.0	28.3
Total Hudson River Basin Area	17,033	2,382	8,945	2,442	628	668	47	183	308	79	31	38	293	221	81	728
Total New York State	32,341	8,443	9,393	6,258	1,448	1,606	297	449	428	138	106	159	247	382	161	2593
Total New York State	49,374	10,825	18,338	8,700	2,076	2,274	344	632	736	217	137	197	540	603	242	3321

TABLE VII-B
PERCENT OF COUNTY
LAND USE HUDSON BASIN

	Total Surface Area Square Miles	Active Agriculture	Woodlands - Forest	Woodlands - Brushlands	Wetlands	Water	Residential - High Density	Residential - Medium Density	Residential - Low and Other	Commercial	Industrial	Extractive	Public - Semi-Public	Outdoor Recreation	Transportation	Inactive or Under Construction
Mohawk Sub-Region																
Fulton	3636.0	24.1	43.7	15.7	4.5	3.6	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	4.2
Herkimer	530.0	10.1	56.7	14.2	4.4	6.9	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	-	4.2
Montgomery	1451.7	16.5	59.6	10.7	5.5	3.2	-	0.2	0.7	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4
Oneida	408.4	52.1	15.6	17.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.5	9.6
	1245.9	30.0	28.8	21.6	4.7	3.6	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.6	4.6
Adirondack Sub-Region																
Essex	4638.5	1.2	82.2	4.0	4.1	5.8	-	0.1	0.5	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.1
Hamilton	1907.5	2.7	79.5	5.2	2.3	6.4	-	0.1	0.5	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.1
Warren	1800.6	-	86.0	1.8	6.8	4.8	-	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
	930.4	0.6	80.3	5.6	2.5	6.5	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.3
Capital Sub-Region																
Albany	3088.2	20.8	40.0	19.4	3.2	2.1	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	7.4
Rensselaer	530.4	18.5	26.5	27.0	2.1	1.5	1.2	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.8	1.6	1.2	11.2
Saratoga	665.3	18.5	43.3	19.7	3.5	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	7.2
Schenectady	836.4	13.1	51.5	15.3	4.4	3.4	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.0	5.5
Washington	208.4	20.0	22.5	26.6	1.6	0.6	1.9	5.1	2.6	1.1	1.2	0.3	1.9	1.0	2.4	11.2
	847.7	31.7	38.8	16.5	2.7	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	6.2
Catskill Sub-Region																
Greene	1,277.8	17.6	46.7	26.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	4.5
Schoharie	654.4	9.2	55.8	23.8	1.3	1.7	-	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	4.4
	623.4	26.3	37.1	28.5	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.6
Mid-Hudson Sub-Region																
Columbia	4392.4	13.2	39.0	17.2	3.6	4.3	0.4	2.6	4.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.8	3.5	0.7	5.4
Dutchess	646.7	26.9	33.1	23.0	4.7	2.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.5	5.6
Orange	822.9	18.8	33.4	22.5	5.1	3.4	0.3	1.6	3.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.0	0.5	6.1
Putnam	836.3	17.9	31.1	20.3	4.1	2.9	0.2	1.8	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	4.0	5.0	0.6	7.2
Rockland	245.6	3.0	54.3	14.8	5.8	6.3	-	2.8	5.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.8	0.7	2.4
Ulster	199.0	1.6	18.8	3.5	2.4	12.6	0.6	9.0	10.8	1.7	1.0	0.6	4.1	23.9	1.6	7.8
Westchester	1155.8	7.1	63.9	14.8	2.5	3.1	0.3	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	3.4
	486.1	1.7	26.9	11.8	2.7	11.6	2.1	11.0	12.8	2.0	0.9	0.3	3.7	4.7	2.1	5.8
Total Hudson River Basin Area	17,033	14.0	52.5	14.3	3.7	3.9	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.5	4.3
Total New York State Outside Hudson Basin	32,341	26.1	29.0	19.4	4.5	5.0	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.5	8.0
Total New York State	49,374	21.9	37.1	17.6	4.2	4.6	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.5	6.7

TABLE III-C
AGRICULTURAL DATA -
HUDSON BASIN

	Total Areas of Counties and Regions (Square Miles)	1968 LNR Inventory Number of Dairy Farms	1968 LNR Inventory Number of Poultry Farms	1968 LNR Inventory Number of Other Farms	Agricultural Viability Rating HIGH (Square Miles)	Agricultural Viability Rating MEDIUM (Square Miles)	Total High and Medium Agricultural Viability (Square Miles)	Number of Certified or Operating Agricultural Districts	Area of Certified or Operating Agricultural Districts (Acres)	Area of Certified or Operating Agricultural Districts (Square Miles)
Mohawk Sub-Region	3636.0	3957	34	1141	658.6	467.0	1125.6	33	332,090	518.9
Fulton	530.0	194	2	125	15.9	60.4	76.3	--	--	--
Herkimer	1451.7	1044	14	273	225.2	97.3	322.5	1	3,311	5.2
Montgomery	408.4	830	6	221	103.5	139.6	243.1	7	217,087	339.2
Oneida	1245.9	1889	12	522	314.0	169.7	483.7	25	111,692	174.5
Adirondack Sub-Reg.	4638.5	152	7	299	39.5	26.1	65.6	5	30,755	48.0
Essex	1907.5	136	6	264	35.3	22.7	58.0	5	30,755	48.0
Hamilton	1800.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	930.4	16	1	35	4.2	3.4	7.6	--	--	--
Capital Sub-Region	3088.2	2325	72	2396	345.1	535.9	881.0	29	292,093	456.4
Albany	530.4	250	14	469	34.5	47.5	82.0	3	26,283	41.1
Rensselaer	665.3	460	10	508	70.3	109.8	180.1	5	59,300	92.7
Saratoga	836.4	419	15	512	33.3	116.2	149.5	2	28,061	43.8
Schenectady	208.4	114	9	167	0.4	18.1	18.5	--	--	--
Washington	847.7	1082	24	740	206.6	244.3	450.9	19	178,449	278.8
Catskill Sub-Region	1277.8	1046	27	566	95.4	117.0	209.4	8	110,972	173.4
Greene	654.4	233	11	287	14.0	16.9	30.9	2	14,956	23.4
Schoharie	623.4	813	16	279	81.4	97.1	178.5	6	96,016	150.0
Mid-Hudson Sub-Reg.	4392.4	1835	141	2632	761.2	372.1	1133.3	69	583,673	912.0
Columbia	646.7	486	18	769	218.5	124.9	343.4	10	212,774	332.5
Dutchess	822.9	399	24	551	140.2	104.8	245.0	18	181,508	283.6
Orange	836.3	695	48	577	231.1	124.5	355.6	21	117,232	183.2
Putnam	245.6	16	1	41	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rockland	199.0	1	2	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ulster	1155.8	231	41	634	171.4	17.9	189.3	20	72,159	112.7
Westchester	486.1	7	7	36	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Hudson River Basin Area	17,033.	9,315	281	7,034	1900	1518	3,415	144	1,349,583	2,109
Total New York State Outside Hudson Basin	32,341	27,725	726	24,872	5450	5330	10,782	176	3,012,494	4,707
Total New York State	49,374	37,040	1007	31,906	7,350	6,848	14,197	320	4,362,077	6,816

TABLE III-D

OUTDOOR RECREATION
DATA - STATE-OWNED
LANDS AND OTHER
LANDS KNOWN TO BE
OWNED FOR OUTDOOR
RECREATION PURPOSES

HUDSON BASIN
(page 1)

	Total Areas of Counties and Regions (Square Miles)	Recreation Lands Owned by NYS Parks and Recreation (Acres)	Recreation Lands Owned by NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (Acres)	Recreation Lands Owned by State University of New York (Acres)	Recreation Lands Owned by NYS Dept. of Transportation (Acres)	All NYS Owned Recreation Lands (Acres)	All NYS Owned Lands - Recreation and Other Types (Acres)	All Recreation Lands <u>NOT</u> State Owned (Acres)
Mohawk Sub-Region	3636.0	3,279	56,106	--	--	59,385	463,626	49,739
Fulton	530.0	--	2,945	--	--	2,945	77,658	8,649
Herkimer	1451.7	160	8,482	--	--	8,642	322,994	17,850
Montgomery	408.4	200	6,450	--	--	6,650	6,810	2,406
Oneida	1245.9	2,919	38,229	--	--	41,148	56,164	20,834
Adirondack Sub-Reg.	4638.5	--	100,707	1,500	--	102,207	1,408,183	80,861
Essex	1907.5	--	21,110	--	--	21,110	501,437	15,203
Hamilton	1800.6	--	68,070	1,500	--	69,570	719,779	56,352
Warren	930.4	--	11,527	--	--	11,527	186,967	9,306
Capital Sub-Region	3088.2	7,342	23,031	--	--	30,373	70,818	55,976
Albany	530.4	1,467	8,579	--	--	10,046	12,848	14,292
Rensselaer	665.3	2,780	7,290	--	--	10,070	10,351	8,925
Saratoga	836.4	2,943	3,800	--	--	6,743	23,276	23,706
Schenectady	208.4	35	682	--	--	717	838	3,142
Washington	847.7	117	2,680	--	--	2,797	23,505	5,911
Catskill Sub-Region	1277.8	924	45,119	--	--	46,043	108,154	20,720
Greene	654.4	4	3,059	--	--	3,063	72,867	19,058
Schoharie	623.4	920	42,060	--	--	42,980	35,287	1,662
Mid-Hudson Sub-Reg.	4392.4	91,136	8,805	--	6	99,947	251,256	113,423
Columbia	646.7	6,771	1,660	--	--	8,431	7,026	195
Dutchess	822.9	3,337	4,336	--	--	7,673	14,383	19,217
Orange	836.3	31,185	106	--	6	31,297	38,693	17,603
Putnam	245.6	9,827	2,385	--	--	12,212	9,801	4,606
Rockland	199.0	29,976	--	--	--	29,976	29,235	5,746
Ulster	1155.8	8,931	318	--	--	9,249	147,683	39,756
Westchester	486.1	1,109	--	--	--	1,109	4,435	26,300
Total Hudson River Basin Area	17,033	102,681	233,768	1,500	6	338,018	2,302,037	320,719
Total New York State Outside Hudson Basin	32,341	148,490	718,483	2,750	1,274	865,404	1,413,403	647,945
Total New York State	49,374	251,171	952,251	4,250	1,280	1,203,422	3,715,440	968,664

TABLE III-D

OUTDOOR RECREATION
DATA - STATE-OWNED
LANDS AND OTHER
LANDS KNOWN TO BE
OWNED FOR OUTDOOR
RECREATION PURPOSES -

HUDSON BASIN
(page 2)

	All NYS Owned Recreation Lands (Square Miles)	All Recreation Lands NOT State Owned (Square Miles)	Total of All State and Not State Owned Recreation Lands (Square Miles)	All NYS Owned Lands-Recreation and Other Types (Square Miles)	All State Owned Recreation Lands County Areas (mi. ² /mi. ²)	All Recreation Lands NOT State Owned County Areas (mi. ² /mi. ²)	Total State and Not State Recreation Lands/County Areas (mi. ² /mi. ²)	All NYS Owned Lands-Recreation and Other/County Areas (mi. ² /mi. ²)
Mohawk Sub-Region	92.8	77.7	170.5	724.4	.03	.02	.05	.20
Fulton	4.6	13.5	18.1	121.3	.01	.03	.03	.23
Herkimer	13.5	27.9	41.4	504.7	.01	.02	.03	.35
Montgomery	10.4	3.8	14.2	9.7	.03	.01	.03	.02
Oneida	64.3	32.6	96.9	87.8	.05	.03	.08	.07
Adirondack Sub-Region	159.7	126.3	286.0	2,200.3	.03	.03	.06	.47
Essex	33.0	23.8	56.8	783.5	.02	.01	.03	.41
Hamilton	108.7	88.1	196.8	1,124.7	.06	.05	.11	.62
Warren	18.0	14.5	32.5	292.1	.02	.02	.03	.31
Capital Sub-Region	47.5	87.5	135.0	110.7	.02	.03	.04	.04
Albany	15.7	22.3	38.0	20.1	.03	.04	.07	.04
Rensselaer	15.7	14.0	29.7	16.2	.02	.02	.04	.02
Saratoga	10.5	37.0	47.5	36.4	.01	.04	.06	.04
Schenectady	1.1	4.9	6.0	1.3	.01	.02	.03	.01
Washington	4.4	9.2	13.6	36.7	.01	.01	.02	.04
Catskill Sub-Region	72.0	32.4	104.4	169.0	.05	.03	.08	.13
Greene	4.8	29.8	34.6	113.9	.01	.05	.05	.17
Schoharie	67.2	2.6	69.8	55.1	.11	--	.11	.09
Mid-Hudson Sub-Region	156.2	177.2	333.4	392.6	.04	.04	.08	.09
Columbia	13.2	0.3	13.5	11.0	.02	.05	.07	.02
Dutchess	12.0	30.0	42.0	22.5	.02	--	.02	.03
Orange	48.9	27.5	76.4	60.5	.01	.04	.05	.07
Putnam	19.1	7.2	26.3	15.3	.08	.03	.11	.06
Rockland	46.8	9.0	55.8	45.7	.24	.05	.28	.23
Ulster	14.5	62.1	76.6	230.8	.01	.05	.07	.20
Westchester	1.7	41.1	42.8	6.9	--	.08	.09	.01
Total Hudson River Basin Area	528.2	501.1	1,029.3	3,597	.03	.03	.06	.21
Total New York State Outside Hudson Basin	1,352.2	1,012.4	2,364.6	2,208	.04	.03	.07	.07
Total New York State	1,880.3	1,513.5	3,393.8	5,805	.04	.03	.07	.12

TABLE III-E
LAND USE PROFILE BY REGIONS - HUDSON RIVER BASIN STUDY
(page 1)

	Total New York State	Total Hudson River Basin Area	Hudson Basin vs. New York State	Total Mohawk Sub-Region	Mohawk Sub-Region vs. New York State	Mohawk Sub-Region vs. Hudson Basin	Total Adirondack Sub-Region	Adirondack Sub-Region vs. New York State	Adirondack Sub-Region vs. Hudson Basin	Total Capital Sub-Region	Capital Sub-Region vs. New York State	Capital Sub-Region vs. Hudson Basin	Total Catskill Sub-Region	Catskill Sub-Region vs. New York State	Catskill Sub-Region vs. Hudson Basin	Total Mid-Hudson Sub-Region	Mid-Hudson Sub-Region vs. New York State	Mid-Hudson Sub-Region vs. Hudson Basin
Active Agriculture	21.9	14.0	-7.9	24.1	+2.2	+10.1	1.2	-20.7	-12.8	20.8	-1.1	+6.8	17.6	-4.3	+3.6	13.2	-8.7	-0.8
Woodlands - Forest	37.1	52.5	+15.4	43.7	+6.6	-8.8	82.2	+45.1	+29.7	40.0	+2.9	-12.5	46.7	+9.6	-5.8	39.0	+1.9	-13.5
Woodlands - Brushland	17.6	14.3	-3.3	15.7	-1.9	+1.4	4.0	-13.6	-10.3	19.4	+1.8	+5.1	26.1	+8.5	+11.8	17.2	-0.4	+2.9
Wetland	4.2	3.7	-0.5	4.5	+0.3	+0.8	4.1	-0.1	+0.4	3.2	-1.0	-0.5	1.3	-2.9	-2.4	3.6	-0.6	-0.1
Water	4.6	3.9	-0.7	3.6	-1.0	-0.3	5.8	+1.2	+1.9	2.1	-2.5	-1.8	1.2	-3.4	-2.7	4.3	-0.3	+0.4
Residential - High Density	0.7	0.3	-0.4	0.3	-0.4	--	--	-0.7	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	+0.2	0.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	+0.1
Residential - Medium Density	1.3	1.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.7	-0.5	0.1	-1.2	-1.0	1.3	--	+0.2	0.2	-1.1	-0.9	2.6	+1.3	+1.5
Residential - Low Density and Other	1.4	1.8	+0.4	1.1	-0.3	-0.7	0.5	-0.9	-1.3	1.5	+0.1	-0.3	0.8	-0.6	-1.0	4.3	+2.9	+2.5
Commercial	0.4	0.5	+0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.6	+0.2	+0.1	0.4	--	-0.1	0.8	+0.4	+0.3
Industrial	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	--	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	--	+0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	--	+0.1
Extractive	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	--	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	+0.1	0.3	-0.1	+0.1	0.3	-0.1	+0.1

TABLE III-E
LAND USE PROFILE BY REGIONS - HUDSON RIVER BASIN STUDY
(page 2)

	Total New York State	Total Hudson River Basin Area	Hudson Basin vs. New York State	Total Mohawk Sub-Region	Mohawk Sub-Region vs. New York State	Mohawk Sub-Region vs. Hudson Basin	Total Adirondack Sub-Region	Adirondack Sub-Region vs. New York State	Adirondack Sub-Region vs. Hudson Basin	Total Capital Sub-Region	Capital Sub-Region vs. New York State	Capital Sub-Region vs. Hudson Basin	Total Catskill Sub-Region	Catskill Sub-Region vs. New York State	Catskill Sub-Region vs. Hudson Basin	Total Mid-Hudson Sub-Region	Mid-Hudson Sub-Region vs. New York State	Mid-Hudson Sub-Region vs. Hudson Basin
Public and Semi-Public	1.1	1.7	+0.6	0.7	-0.4	-1.0	0.1	-1.0	-1.6	0.8	-0.3	-0.9	0.2	-0.9	-1.5	1.8	+0.7	+0.1
Outdoor Recreation	1.2	1.3	+0.1	0.4	-0.8	-0.9	0.4	-0.8	-0.9	1.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.7	-0.8	3.5	+2.3	+2.2
Transportation	0.5	0.5	--	0.5	--	--	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.8	+0.3	+0.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	+0.2	+0.2
Inactive or Under Construction	6.7	4.3	-2.4	4.2	-2.5	-0.1	1.1	-5.6	-3.2	7.4	+0.7	+3.1	4.5	-2.2	+0.2	5.4	-1.3	+1.1
Variability	--	--	43.7	--	17.6	24.9	--	90.2	64.4	--	11.4	32.3	--	35.4	31.5	--	21.4	25.9

TABLE III-F

FUTURE USE

PROFILE

AGRICULTURE

HUDSON

BASIN

	1968 LNR Inventory Dairy Farms/ Square Mile	1968 LNR Inventory Poultry Farms/ Square Mile	1968 LNR Inventory Other Farms/ Square Mile	Total Area High and Medium Agricultural Viability/Total Area (mi ² /mi ²)	Total Area Certified or Operating Agricultural Districts Total Area (mi ² /mi ²)	Average Size of Certified or Operating Agricultural Districts (Square Miles)	Total Area Certified or Operating Agricultural Districts and All State Owned Lands and All Non-State Owned Recreation Lands/County Areas (mi ² /mi ²)
Mohawk Sub-Region	1.09	.01	.31	.31	.14	15.7	.36
Fulton	.37	-	.24	.14	-	-	.26
Herkimer	.72	.01	.19	.22	-	5.2	.37
Montgomery	2.03	.01	.54	.60	.83	48.5	.86
Oneida	1.52	.01	.42	.39	.14	7.0	.24
Adirondack Sub-Region	.03	-	.06	.01	.01	9.6	.51
Essex	.07	-	.14	.03	.03	9.6	.45
Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	.71
Warren	.02	-	.04	-	-	-	.33
Capital Sub-Region	.75	.02	.78	.29	.15	15.7	.22
Albany	.47	.03	.88	.15	.08	13.7	.14
Rensselaer	.69	.02	.76	.27	.14	18.5	.18
Saratoga	.50	.02	.61	.18	.05	21.9	.13
Schenectady	.55	.04	.80	.09	-	-	.03
Washington	1.28	.03	.87	.53	.33	14.7	.38
Catskill Sub-Region	.82	.02	.44	.16	.14	21.7	.30
Greene	.36	.02	.44	.05	.04	11.7	.26
Schoharie	1.30	.03	.45	.29	.24	25.0	.33
Mid-Hudson Sub-Region	.42	.03	.60	.26	.21	13.2	.34
Columbia	.75	.03	1.19	.53	.51	33.3	.58
Dutchess	.48	.03	.67	.30	.34	15.8	.37
Orange	.83	.06	.69	.43	.22	8.7	.33
Putnam	.07	-	.17	-	-	-	.03
Rockland	.01	.01	.12	-	-	-	.28
Ulster	.20	.04	.55	.16	.10	5.6	.35
Westchester	.01	.01	.07	-	-	-	.09
Total Hudson River Basin Area	.55	.02	.41	.20	.12	14.6	.36
Total New York State Outside Hudson Basin	.86	.02	.77	.33	.15	26.7	.25
Total New York State	.75	.02	.65	.29	.14	21.3	.29

CHAPTER IV

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE TO THE YEAR 2000

HUDSON RIVER BASIN LEVEL-B STUDY

CHAPTER IV

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE TO THE YEAR 2000

INTRODUCTION

The Hudson River Basin, comprised for the purposes of this study of counties stretching along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers from Westchester and Rockland Counties in the southern part of the State to Essex County in the North and to Oneida County in the Mohawk Valley, consists of a representative cross-section of New York State counties (see Figure IV-A). Within the region are found metropolitan, suburban and rural counties, and the growth of the region as a whole reflects the changing growth patterns by type of county within New York State and, indeed, the nation as a whole.

The purposes of this paper are to describe the current and past demographic trends in the Hudson River Basin, relating those trends to State and national trends, and to assess the probable future population growth of the region and its component counties.

PAST AND CURRENT TRENDS

Population change in the Hudson River Basin during the Twentieth Century (1900-1970) has generally followed the pattern of population change in New York State and the nation as a whole, as shown in Figure IV-B1, but the Basin grew at a slower rate than the State until approximately 1950. As a consequence, the population in the Basin declined from 19.2% to 15.7% of New York State's population during the period 1900-1950.

The relative growth rates of the State and the Hudson River Basin reflect factors that were shaping national population growth patterns during the Twentieth Century. During 1900-1920, large numbers of foreign immigrants came to the United States and many of them settled in New York City and other large metropolitan areas of the East. As this wave of immigrants declined, the decennial rate of growth of the Hudson River Basin began to converge toward the State rate.

By 1950, the trend toward suburbanization of metropolitan populations was well underway and the Hudson River Basin began to grow at approximately the same rate as the State as a whole, but by 1970 the Basin was more closely approximating the growth of the nation.

A detailed map of the Hudson River Basin, showing its extent from the Adirondack region in the north to the Atlantic Ocean in the south. The map is divided into several sub-regions: Adirondack Sub-region, Capital Sub-region, Mid-Hudson Sub-region, and Mohawk Sub-region. Major cities and towns are marked, including Albany, New York City, and Buffalo. The map also shows the surrounding states and provinces, including Ontario, New York, and Pennsylvania. The Hudson River is shown flowing through the basin, with its major tributaries like the Mohawk and Schoharie rivers. The map is labeled with various counties and regions, providing a comprehensive overview of the basin's geography.

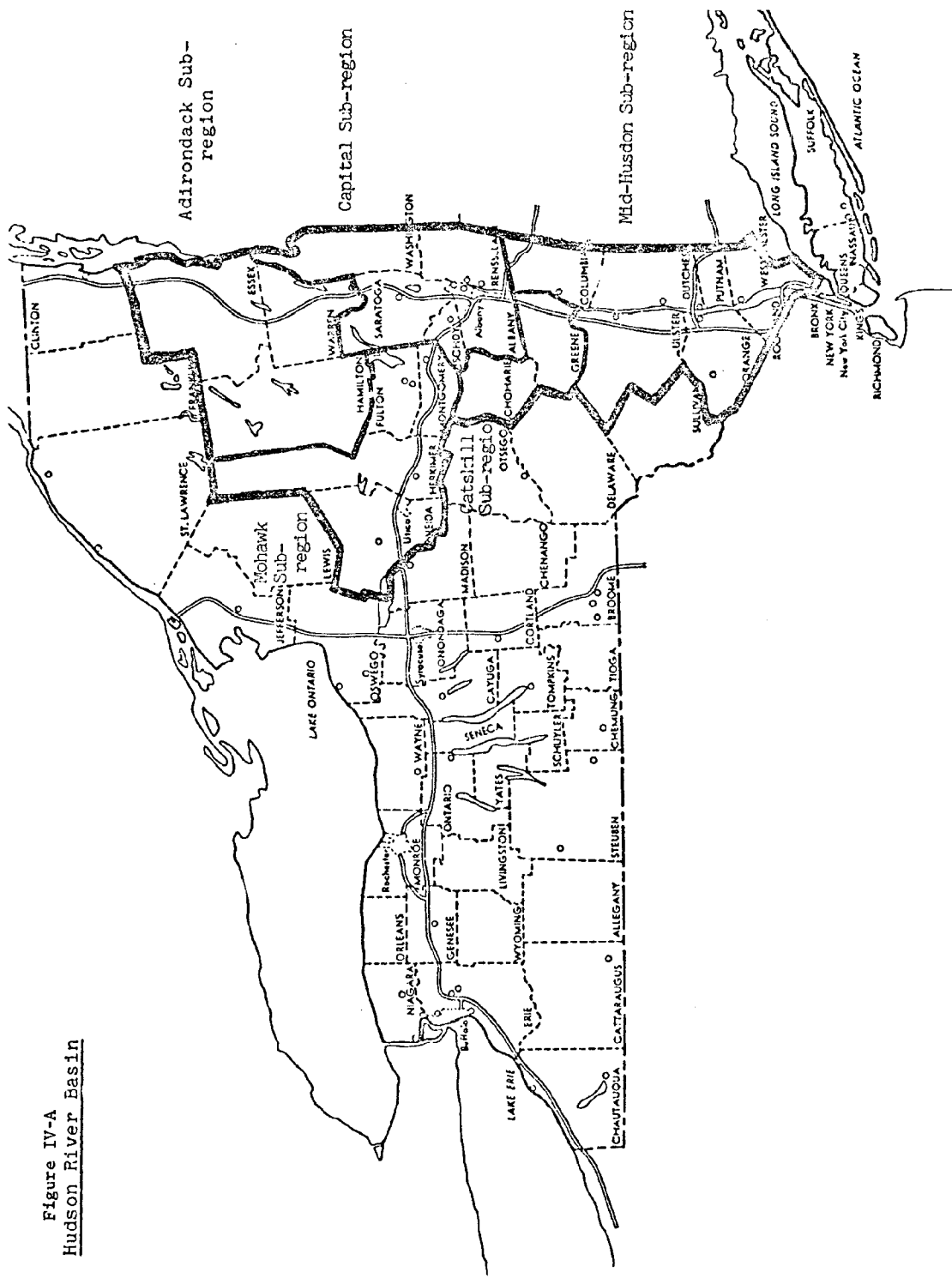
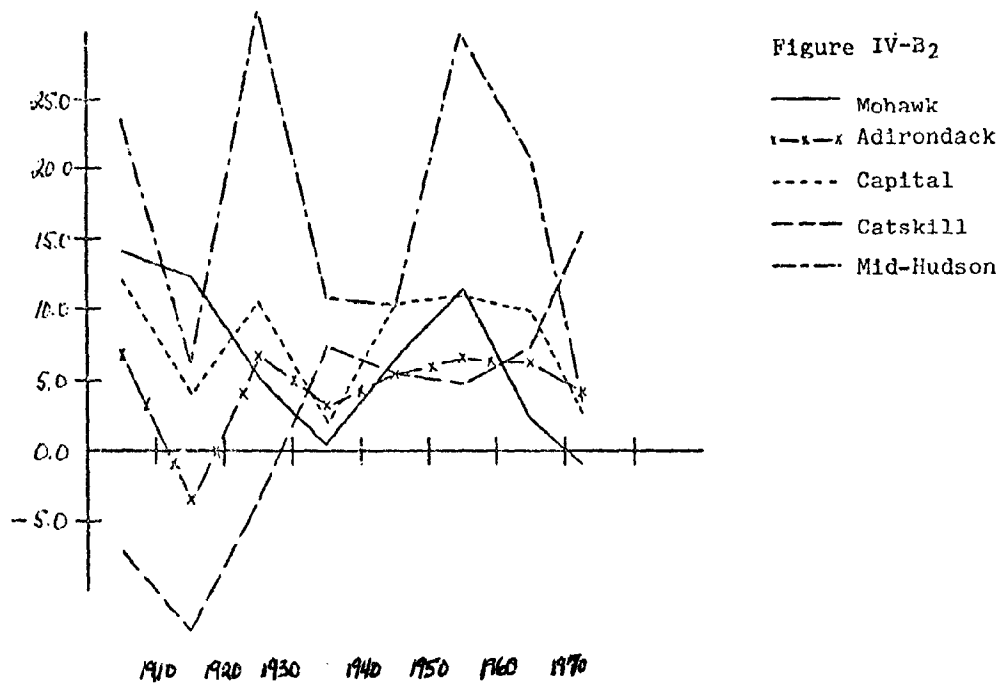
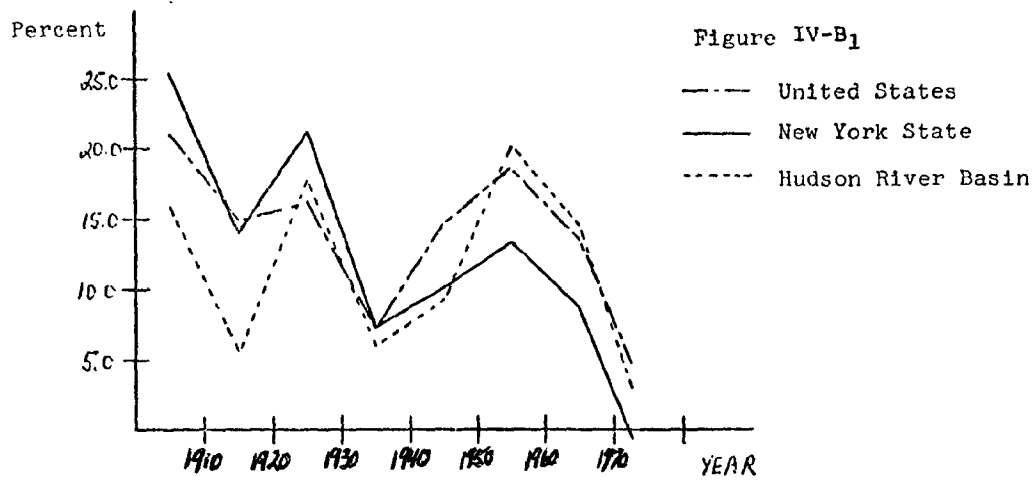


Figure IV-B
Percent Change in Population
1900-1975



During the period 1970-75, the population of the Hudson River Basin increased by 3.0%, but the population of New York State declined by -0.7%. As of 1975, 18.1% of New York State's population resided in the Hudson River Basin.

The various sub-regions of the Basin have, in general, followed the overall pattern of Basin growth, but there have been exceptions, as shown in Figure IV-B2, especially in the Catskill sub-region and the Mid-Hudson sub-region.

The Mid-Hudson sub-region maintained a relatively high growth rate through the depression, in contrast to the generally depressed growth in the State and the Basin during the thirties. During the period of rapid suburbanization of the fifties and sixties, growth in the Mid-Hudson sub-region accelerated rapidly and by 1970, 57.0% of the population in the Basin resided in the Mid-Hudson sub-region.

The Catskill sub-region has exhibited a decidedly upward long-term trend in growth. Starting from a position of rapidly declining population in the early decades of the Century, the Catskill sub-region had, by 1970, become the only sub-region in the Basin with an increasing rate of population growth. During the period 1970-75, the Catskill sub-region was the most rapidly growing sub-region in the Basin.

The post-1970 period has seen a general decline in growth throughout New York State and in the Hudson River Basin. With the exception of the Catskill sub-region, all sub-regions in the Basin have experienced the decline. The reasons for the decline lie in national patterns of population change and in patterns of interregional population distribution away from the urban centers of the industrial Northeast.

The years since 1970 have been characterized by a marked change in the demographic trends of the nation and of the Northeast census region. Declining birth rates have slowed the rate of population increase nationally and shifting patterns of population distribution within the nation have greatly altered past trends of interregional population growth. The demographic trends of the Hudson River Basin can be understood only within the context of these nationwide patterns of population change.

The nation's industrial heartland, roughly corresponding to the U.S. Bureau of the Census's Northeast and North Central regions, has grown by 1.4% during 1970-75, but the South and West have grown by 8.4% and 8.7% respectively during the same period, as shown in Table IV-A on the next page.

Table IV-A
Percent Change in Total Population by Census Region, 1970-75

United States	4.8
Northeast	0.8
North Central	1.9
South	8.4
West	8.7

The causes of this differential growth lie in two related trends -- growth of large metropolitan areas and black migration -- both of which have changed dramatically since 1970.

Between the Second World War and 1970, one of the most clearly established trends has been the increasing metropolitanization of the population, especially in the urban Northeast. Related to this trend over the same period was a movement of blacks from the rural farms of the South to the urban centers of the North. This black migration went to the central cities of large metropolitan areas -- partially replacing whites who were extending the suburban boundaries of the same metropolitan areas. It was this extension of suburban boundaries that provided the stimulus for growth in the Hudson River Basin -- especially in the Mid-Hudson district.

Since the benchmark year of 1970, however, both of these trends have reversed. The large metropolitan areas which kept pace with the nation in population growth during the fifties and sixties lag the nation in the seventies. Concomitant with this relative metropolitan decline is the fact that more blacks now move from the Northeast to the South than vice versa. These trends have led to absolute declines in the population of central cities in spite of the fact that the black migration has been partially offset by migration of Spanish-speaking people.

The impact of this broad pattern of national population redistribution has been particularly severe in New York State. The State declined in population by over 150,000 people since 1970, or -0.7%, while the nation increased by 4.8%. Appendix Table IV-A shows population and percent change for New York State and the component counties of the Hudson River Basin for census years between 1900 and 1970.

The national trends become even more apparent when metropolitan population growth is considered. The growth rate of the metropolitan population of the United States declined much more rapidly during 1970-75, as compared to the sixties, than the growth rate of the total population. The impact, again, of this national pattern has been strong in New York State and in the Hudson River Basin, as shown in Table IV-B.

TABLE IV-B

Percent Change in Total Population by Residence
1960-1975

	<u>1960-70</u>	<u>1970-75</u>
United States		
Total	13.4	4.8
Metropolitan	17.1	3.4
Nonmetropolitan	4.1	5.5
New York State		
Total	8.7	-0.7
Metropolitan	8.8	-1.4
Nonmetropolitan	7.6	5.3
Hudson River Basin		
Total	14.4	3.0
Metropolitan	14.6	1.7
Nonmetropolitan	13.7	8.3

The metropolitan population of New York State declined by -1.4% during the period 1970-75, and the metropolitan population of the Hudson River Basin grew at less than one-fourth the rate of the sixties during the same period. The obvious corollary is that because the growth of the metropolitan population has lagged that of the total population, the growth of the remainder, the nonmetropolitan population, has exceeded that of the total. This growth in nonmetropolitan population seems to be the dominant population trend of the seventies.

Additional insight into the metropolitan-nonmetropolitan population shifts can be gained by examining population change inside and outside central cities within metropolitan areas (see Figure IV-C for metropolitan counties). The trend since 1950 is shown in Table IV-C for New York State, the Hudson River Basin, and the individual metropolitan areas within the Basin. The data for the period 1970-75 show a clear break with the data for the two previous decades. In all cases there has been a dramatic slowdown in the growth of those parts of metropolitan areas that lie outside of central cities. Growth in these areas in the fifties and sixties accounted for all the metropolitan growth in New York State, but in the seventies the growth seems to be occurring beyond the boundaries of existing metropolitan areas.

The impact of the national and regional trends of population distribution on the sub-regions of the Hudson River Basin have been rather dramatic. As noted previously, the Catskill sub-region had the highest population growth in the Basin during 1970-75. The growth occurred equally in Greene and Schoharie Counties, both of which increased by 15%. In the Mid-Hudson sub-region, the fastest growing counties were Putnam and Ulster. In all these cases, except Putnam, the counties are rural and beyond the boundaries of any metropolitan area, and Putnam was added to the New York SMSA only since 1970.

The components of population change over time in the Hudson River Basin have also reflected the national shift to lower birth rates and the concomitant increased net out-migration from the Northeast and New York State. The components of change in the Basin are shown in Table IV-D.

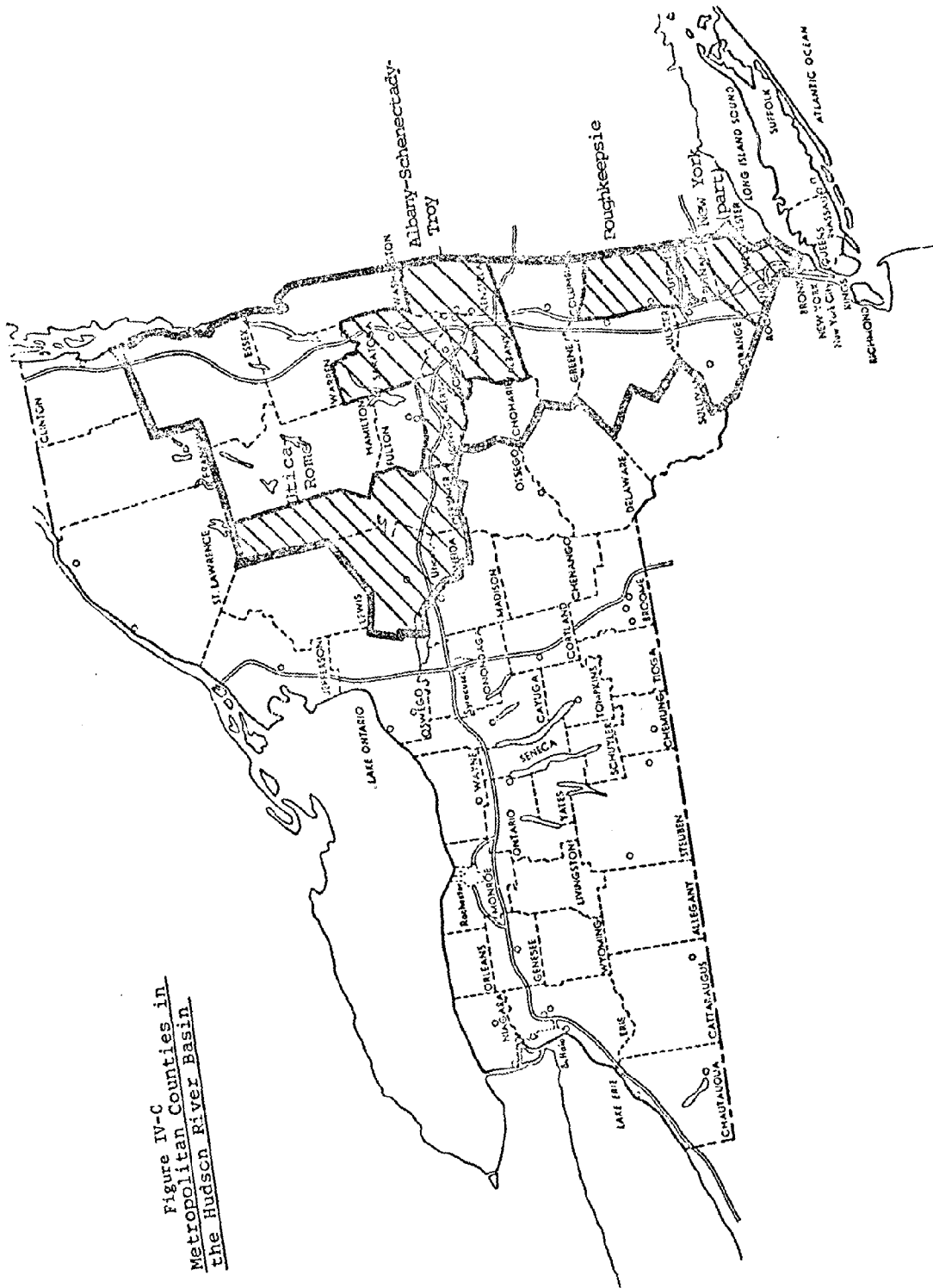
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TABLE IV-C

Percent Change in Population Inside and Outside Central Cities

1950-1975

	<u>1950 - 60</u>	<u>1960 - 70</u>	<u>1970 - 75</u>
New York State			
Inside Central City	-2.0	-0.6	-5.8
Outside Central City	38.4	20.8	3.9
Hudson River Basin			
Inside Central City	-2.5	-8.9	-5.0
Outside Central City	27.0	21.5	3.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA			
Inside Central City	-6.7	-7.9	-4.3
Outside Central City	24.6	19.5	6.0
Poughkeepsie SMSA			
Inside Central City	-7.3	-15.6	-1.3
Outside Central City	43.8	37.7	6.6
Utica-Rome SMSA			
Inside Central City	7.6	-9.0	-7.1
Outside Central City	25.7	13.6	1.8

TABLE IV-D

Components of Population Change in the Hudson River Basin
1960-1975 (Thousands)

	<u>1960-70</u>	<u>1970-75</u>
Net Change	402	96
Natural Increase	239	67
Births	552	233
Deaths	313	166
Net Migration	160	29
Avg. Annual Net Migration	16	5.5

The impact of the decline nationally in the number of births is clearly shown in Table IV-D. Births during 1970-75 are approximately 20% lower than births for a comparable period in the sixties. Likewise, net migration, on an average annual basis, is approximately one-third of the level of the sixties. Another way of viewing the shifts is to note that in the sixties 40% of total net change was accounted for by net migration, while in the first half of the seventies only 30% of total net change was accounted for by net migration. In the Hudson River Basin the effects of lowered fertility and shifting migration patterns have reinforced each other and have resulted in dramatically lowered overall population growth in the Basin.

The national shifts in fertility and migration have resulted in a shift in emphasis from natural increase to net migration as the dominant component of population change in various sub-regions of the Basin since 1960. The components of change by sub-region are shown in Table IV-E. In all sub-regions, except the Mid-Hudson, the dominant component of change during 1960-70 was natural increase (births minus deaths). During 1970-75, however, the dominant component of change in three sub-regions was net migration. The exceptions are the Capital sub-region, which has been dominated by Saratoga County, and the Mid-Hudson sub-region. An extreme example of this shift is the Catskill sub-region where net migration accounted for over 90% of the total growth.

The distribution of population growth and net migration among the sub-regions over time is shown in Table IV-F.

The Mid-Hudson sub-region has accounted for the largest share of the Basin's growth and also the largest share of the net migration to the Basin. The Catskill sub-region, however, increased its share of growth substantially in the seventies and accounted for over one-fourth of the net migration to the

TABLE IV-E

Components of Population Change in the Hudson Basin Region
By Districts, 1960-70, 1970-75
(In Thousands)

<u>District</u>		<u>1960-70</u>	<u>1970-75</u>
Mohawk	At Period Start	439	449
	At Period Close	449	445
	Net Change Over Period	10	-4
	Natural Increase	34	8
	Births	85	34
	Deaths	-51	-26
	Net Migration	-24	-13
Adirondack	At Period Start	84	89
	At Period Close	89	92
	Net Change Over Period	5	4
	Natural Increase	7	2
	Births	18	8
	Deaths	-11	-6
	Net Migration	-2	-2
Capital	At Period Start	706	775
	At Period Close	775	798
	Net Change Over Period	69	23
	Natural Increase	57	16
	Births	141	59
	Deaths	-84	-43
	Net Migration	12	7
Catskill	At Period Start	54	58
	At Period Close	58	67
	Net Change Over Period	4	9
	Natural Increase	2	1
	Births	9	5
	Deaths	-8	-4
	Net Migration	2	8
Mid-Hudson	At Period Start	1503	1818
	At Period Close	1818	1883
	Net Change Over Period	315	65
	Natural Increase	141	40
	Births	299	127
	Deaths	-158	-87
	Net Migration	173	25

NOTE: Changes may not add due to rounding

TABLE IV-F

Distribution of Population Growth and Net Migration
Within the Hudson River Basin by Sub-Region 1950-1975
(Percent)

	1950-60		1960-70		1970-75	
	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Net Migration</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Net Migration</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Net Migration</u>
Mohawk	9.6	0.3	2.5	-15.1	-4.4	-43.2
Adirondack	1.1	-1.9	1.3	- 1.3	3.8	5.8
Capital	15.0	-1.3	17.1	6.9	23.7	23.5
Catskill	0.5	-0.3	1.0	1.4	9.2	27.9
Mid-Hudson	73.8	103.2	78.2	108.1	67.7	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Basin. The Capital sub-region accounted for over one-fifth of the region's growth during 1970-75, but most of that growth occurred in Saratoga County which, by itself, accounted for 22% of the Basin's total growth. Without Saratoga County, the Capital sub-region would have increased only slightly in population during 1970-75.

Patterns of net migration for counties over time show essentially the effects of the broad changes discussed previously. During 1970-75, as shown in Table IV-G, all metropolitan counties, with the exception of Saratoga, Putnam and Rockland, had relatively low levels of net in-migration or they had net out-migration. Dutchess and Westchester County's levels of net in-migration dropped precipitously, on an average annual basis, from the levels of the fifties and sixties. On the other hand, counties like Greene, Schoharie, and Ulster have accelerated their average annual rate of net in-migration. It appears that there is a substantial redistribution of population taking place within the Basin as well as within the United States.

Patterns of population change by age are usually less dramatic than the other aspects of population change already discussed primarily because changes in the age distribution are heavily dependent on changes in events like births and deaths. Migration can obviously have an impact on the age distribution, but that impact is usually overshadowed by the effects of various birth cohorts as they age. The effect of the large birth cohorts of the fifties and sixties, combined with declining birth cohorts of the seventies, is to produce a population that becomes, on the average, older as time goes on. This effect will become increasingly important in New York State and the Hudson River Basin.

The population by broad age groups in the Basin is shown in Table IV-H, along with the percent change by age between 1960 and 1970. The largest increase is found in the 5-19 age group and reflects the high number of births during the fifties and early sixties. The 0-4 age group actually declined in number between 1960 and 1970, reflecting the beginning of the decline in births in the late sixties. An age group that is becoming increasingly important, the 65+, increased faster than the total population during 1960-70, reflecting, in part, migration of elderly persons into the Hudson River Basin from areas like New York City. More detailed tables showing population by age for sub-regions and counties in the Hudson River Basin are found in Appendix Table IV-B.

TABLE IV-G

Annual Average Net Migration to Counties of the Hudson River Basin

1950-60, 1960-70, 1970-75

<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1950-60</u>	<u>1960-70</u>	<u>1970-75</u>
Mohawk		53	-2,406	-2,540
	Fulton	-324	-63	280
	Herkimer	-110	-291	-40
	Montgomery	-627	-248	-60
	Oneida	1,114	-1,804	-2,720
Adirondack		-385	-201	340
	Essex	-392	-327	-20
	Hamilton	-19	21	40
	Warren	26	105	320
Capital		-263	1,233	1,380
	Albany	792	-724	-140
	Rensselaer	-360	-88	-400
	Saratoga	485	2,249	3,000
	Schenectady	-800	-180	-1,080
	Washington	-380	-24	(2)
Catskill		-59	231	1,562
	Greene	128	116	980
	Schoharie	-187	115	660
Mid-Hudson		20,884	17,326	4,819
	Columbia	147	220	640
	Dutchess	2,340	2,604	1,160
	Orange	1,501	2,034	2,740
	Putnam	889	2,082	1,943
	Rockland	3,445	7,170	2,000
	Ulster	1,738	1,280	2,240
	Westchester	10,824	2,046	-5,581

(2) Fewer than 10 persons.

TABLE IV-H

Population by Age in the Hudson River Basin
1960-1970

<u>Age</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
0-4	288,667	263,029	-8.9
5-19	694,700	906,707	30.5
20-44	867,907	973,244	12.1
45-64	634,672	699,159	10.2
65+	300,189	345,918	15.2
TOTAL	2,786,135	3,188,057	14.4

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The past and current trends in the Hudson River Basin will obviously have a large impact on the future population of the Basin. The Economic Development Board has evaluated past population trends for the counties in the Basin, New York State, the Northeast Census region and the United States in making the Official Population Projections for New York State Counties (January 1978). The results of the projections are summarized in Table IV-I.

The Total Hudson River Basin is projected to grow at an increasing rate between 1975 and 1990, approaching an average growth rate of slightly less than 1.0% per year during 1985-90. After 1990 the projected rate of growth drops slightly.

The overall projected growth rate in the Basin is considerably less than the growth during the fifties and sixties although, as shown in Table IV-I, the projected growth of the Basin is higher than projected growth for the state as a whole.

The projected distribution of growth by sub-region within the Basin reflects the economic and demographic trends of the seventies and, in some ways, is a departure from the growth pattern of the sixties.

The Catskill sub-region has the highest projected growth rate in the Basin throughout, but the growth is expected to drop off somewhat after 1980. The Mid-Hudson sub-region is projected to increase its rate of growth somewhat over the growth suggested by current trends. All of the component counties in this sub-region are projected to grow, with the exception of Westchester. The Capital sub-region is also projected to grow at a moderate rate due primarily to continued growth in Saratoga County. The remaining counties in the Capital sub-region are projected to grow only slightly over the period. The Mohawk sub-region is the closest to stability in the Basin. There is very little growth projected for the Mohawk sub-region through 1990.

In the review of projected growth for the sub-regions in the Hudson River Basin it is easy to see the impact of the on-going demographic changes. All of the sub-regions except the Catskill and Adirondack sub-regions are projected to grow at a much slower rate than in the sixties. Thus, all of the Basin's metropolitan counties are projected to grow relatively slowly or to decline. The rural counties in the Catskill and Adirondack sub-regions are expected to increase their rate of growth as a result of the shift of population

TABLE IV-I

PROJECTED POPULATION IN THE HUDSON RIVER BASIN

by Sub-Region, 1970-2000 (thousands)

	<u>Population</u>						
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>
Mohawk	449	445	441	442	444	446	448
Adirondack	89	93	97	101	106	111	114
Capital	775	797	820	848	879	911	939
Catskill	58	66	73	81	88	94	101
Mid-Hudson	1,818	1,884	1,957	2,053	2,165	2,276	2,384
Total Basin	3,188	3,285	3,388	3,525	3,682	3,838	3,985
New York State	18,241	18,084	18,082	18,343	18,761	19,236	19,712

	<u>Percent Change</u>					
	<u>70-75</u>	<u>75-80</u>	<u>80-85</u>	<u>85-90</u>	<u>90-95</u>	<u>95-2000</u>
Mohawk	-0.9	-0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
Adirondack	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.4
Capital	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.1
Catskill	14.0	11.0	9.8	8.8	7.8	6.7
Mid-Hudson	3.6	3.8	4.9	5.5	5.2	4.7
Total Basin	3.0	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.8
New York State	-0.9	0.0	1.4	2.3	2.5	2.5

to non-metropolitan counties. Increased net in-migration to these rural counties, both from within the Basin and from the rest of New York State, should sustain the growth of these counties for some time.

Demographically speaking, the character and outlook of a region are embodied in the age structure of the region at a given point in time and in the dynamics of the age structure over time. For this reason the age structure of the Hudson River Basin is portrayed graphically in Figure IV-D for four points in time. Comparison of the age structure in the Basin in 1970 to the projected age structure in 2000 clearly shows the effects both of past demographic changes and the impact of the projected levels of fertility and migration in the Basin. Comparable data for sub-regions and counties can be found in Appendix Table IV-C.

In 1970 the population age structure of the Basin was narrow in the middle-ages and relatively wide at the base. the 5-19 age groups represent children born during the period 1950-1966, which included the peak years of the so-called "baby boom" of the sixties. It was this increase in fertility rather than any migration patterns which produced the bulge in the 5-19 age groups in the Basin in 1970. The relatively smaller 0-4 age group on the other hand, is a direct result of the beginning of the decline in fertility which was underway by 1967.

The median age of the Basin in 1970 was 32.9 years, which indicates that the Basin was older, on the average, than the United States, which had a median age of 27.9 years in 1970.

By 1980 the bulge produced by the "baby boom" children has moved into the 15-29 age groups, but the base of the age structure, the 0-9 ages, has become relatively smaller. This shrinkage of the base is due to the much lower fertility of the seventies as compared to the sixties. Note, however, that the women born during the "baby boom" are well into the child-bearing age groups by 1980.

The labor force age population of the Basin is projected to increase rapidly during 1970-80 as the "baby boom" cohorts move into the prime working years.

Figure IV-D

Population by Age, 1970-2000 (Percent)

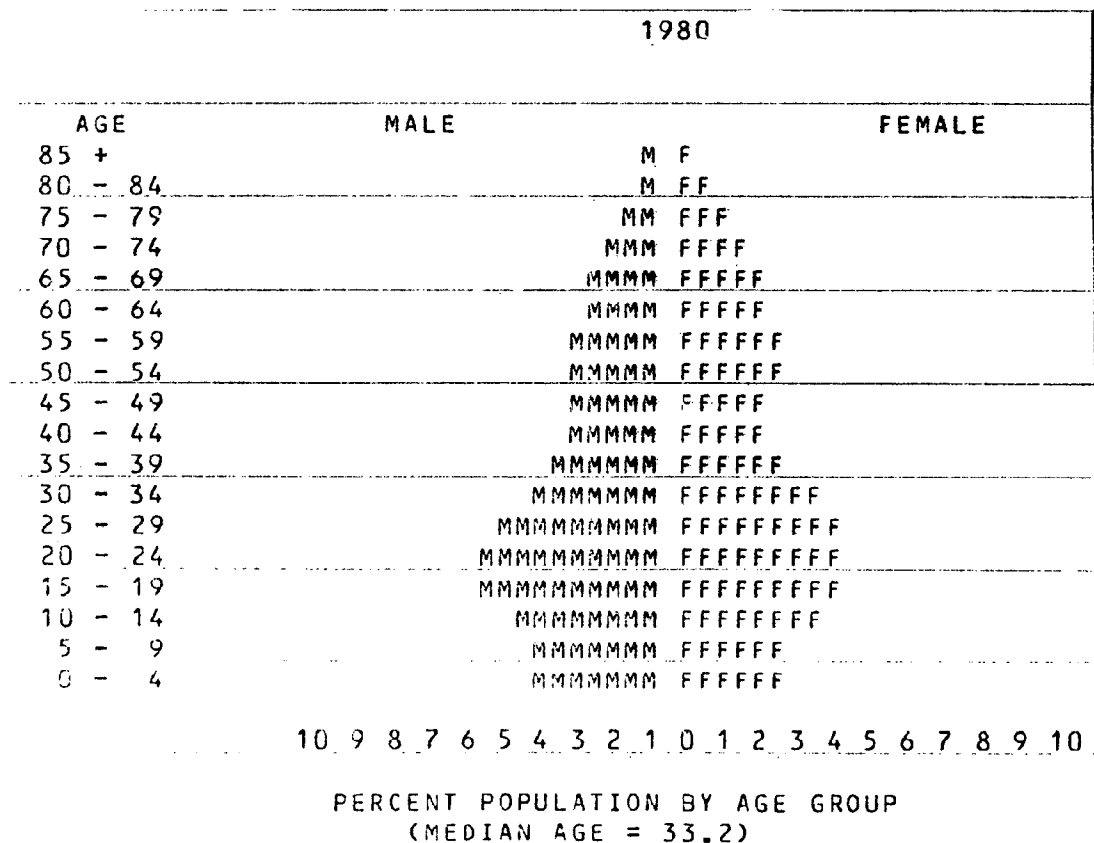
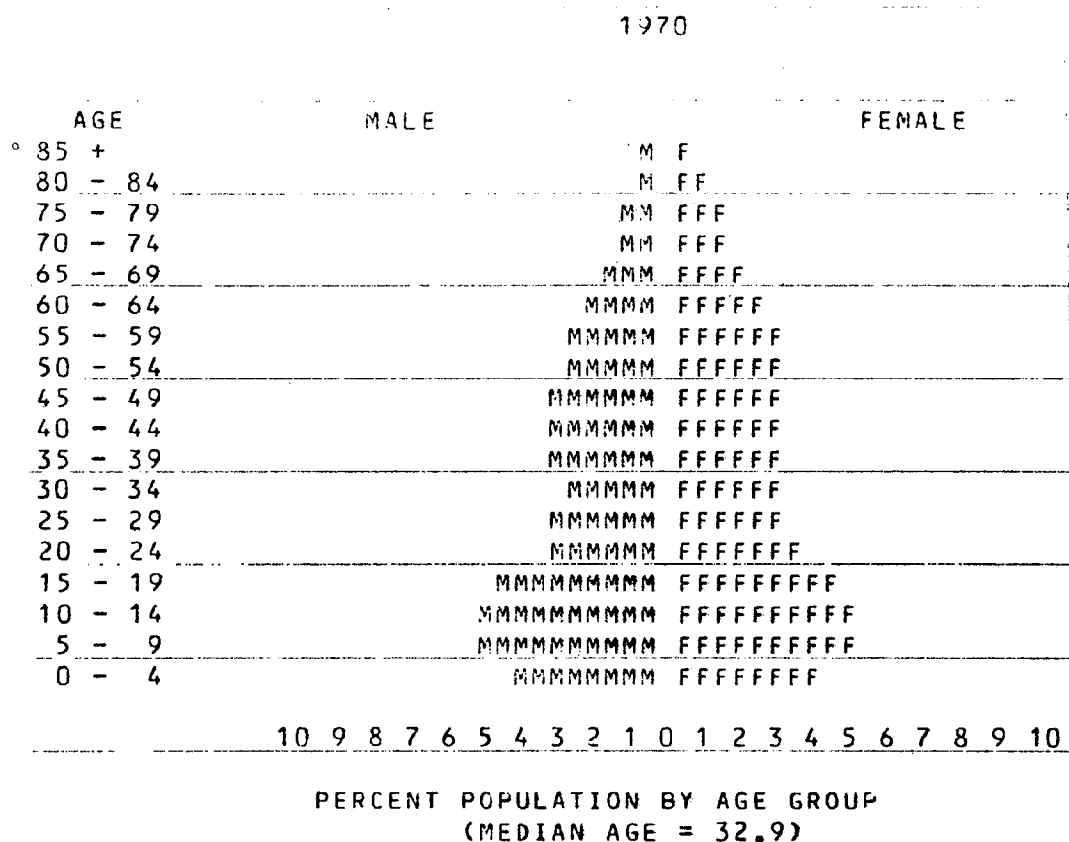


Figure IV-D (Cont.)

1990

AGE	MALE	FEMALE
85 +	M FF	
80 - 84	M FF	
75 - 79	MM FFF	
70 - 74	MMM FFFF	
65 - 69	MMMM FFFFF	
60 - 64	MMMM FFFFF	
55 - 59	MMMM FFFFF	
50 - 54	MMMM FFFFF	
45 - 49	MMMMM FFFFFFF	
40 - 44	MMMMMMM FFFFFFFF	
35 - 39	MMMMMMMM FFFFFFFF	
30 - 34	MMMMMMMMM FFFFFFFF	
25 - 29	MMMMMMMMM FFFFFFFF	
20 - 24	MMMMMMMMM FFFFFFFF	
15 - 19	MMMMMMM FFFFFFF	
10 - 14	MMMMMMM FFFFFFF	
5 - 9	MMMMMMM FFFFFFF	
0 - 4	MMMMMMM FFFFFFF	

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 35.7)

2000

AGE	MALE	FEMALE
85 +	M FF	
80 - 84	M FF	
75 - 79	MM FFF	
70 - 74	MMM FFFF	
65 - 69	MMM FFFF	
60 - 64	MMMM FFFF	
55 - 59	MMMMM FFFFF	
50 - 54	MMMMMM FFFFFFF	
45 - 49	MMMMMMM FFFFFFFF	
40 - 44	MMMMMMMM FFFFFFFF	
35 - 39	MMMMMMMMM FFFFFFFF	
30 - 34	MMMMMMMMM FFFFFFFF	
25 - 29	MMMMMM FFFFF	
20 - 24	MMMMMM FFFFF	
15 - 19	MMMMMM FFFFF	
10 - 14	MMMMMM FFFFF	
5 - 9	MMMMMM FFFFF	
0 - 4	MMMMMM FFFFF	

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 39.1)

The median age of the population is projected to be only slightly higher in 1980 than it was in 1970. Although the median age in the Basin is higher than the median age of the United States as a whole, the Basin is not aging as rapidly as the nation during this period. The projected median age of the Basin in 1980 is 33.2 years as compared to the U.S. projected median age of 30.2 years.¹

The age structure of the Basin in 1990 is marked by two related characteristics. On the one hand, there is the continued aging of the "baby boom" cohorts which are now 25-39, and on the other hand there is a slight relative increase in the 0-9 age groups. This relative increase in the youngest age groups is an "echo" of the "baby boom" cohorts of women as they move through child-bearing. This "echo" is expected to occur in spite of the fact that fertility for individual women is projected to remain at relatively low levels. The "echo" is a product primarily of the relatively large numbers of women moving through the child-bearing ages.

One result of the aging of the population is a projected increase in the median age to 35.7 years in 1990. The projected median age for the United States is 32.8 years.

By 2000 the population age structure of the Basin will have aged further with the "baby boom" cohorts now in the 35-49 age groups. The birth "echo" evident in the projected 1990 age structure has subsided and the Basin is well on the way to population stability since the distribution of the population below the 30-34 age group varies only slightly among the age groups.

The projected median age of the population is 39.1 years, a sharp increase over 1990 and considerably higher than the United States, which is projected to be 35.5 years.

The Hudson River Basin population in year 2000 is projected to be relatively stable at the younger ages and increasing rapidly at the older ages. The labor force age population is projected to be older also, as there are relatively fewer entrants into the labor force age population. The population over 65 years of age is projected to increase substantially over current levels and will, in all likelihood, continue to increase for many years after 2000. The continued aging of the population in the Hudson River Basin is likely to be the single dominant demographic force by the year 2000.

¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 704. (series II projections)

CHAPTER IV
APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table IV-A

Population and Percent Change 1900 - 1970

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Mohawk	274,179	312,614	350,650	369,405	370,902	394,877	439,315	449,190
Fulton	42,842	44,534	44,927	46,560	48,597	51,021	51,304	52,637
Herkimer	51,049	56,356	64,962	64,006	59,527	61,407	66,370	67,633
Montgomery	47,488	57,567	57,928	60,076	59,142	59,594	57,240	55,883
Oneida	132,800	154,157	182,833	198,763	203,636	222,855	264,401	273,037
Adirondack	65,597	70,054	67,514	72,062	74,401	78,396	83,569	88,747
Essex	30,737	33,458	31,871	33,959	34,178	35,086	35,300	34,631
Hamilton	4,947	4,373	3,970	3,929	4,188	4,105	4,267	4,714
Warren	29,943	32,223	31,673	34,174	36,035	39,205	44,002	49,402
Capital	440,833	493,872	513,515	566,551	577,975	636,503	705,979	774,819
Albany	165,571	173,666	186,106	211,953	221,315	239,386	272,926	286,742
Rensselaer	121,697	122,276	113,129	119,781	121,834	132,607	142,585	152,510
Saratoga	61,089	61,917	60,029	63,314	65,606	74,869	89,096	121,764
Schenectady	46,852	86,235	109,383	125,021	122,494	142,497	152,896	161,078
Washington	45,624	47,778	44,888	46,482	46,726	47,144	48,476	52,725
Catskill	58,332	54,069	47,039	45,475	48,738	51,448	53,988	57,886
Greene	31,478	30,214	25,796	25,808	27,926	28,745	31,372	33,136
Schoharie	26,854	23,855	21,303	19,667	20,812	22,703	22,616	24,750
Mid-Hudson	553,504	683,682	726,286	951,907	1,053,510	1,160,238	1,503,284	1,817,717
Columbia	43,211	43,658	38,930	41,617	41,464	43,182	47,322	51,519
Dutchess	81,670	87,661	91,747	105,482	120,542	136,781	176,008	222,295
Orange	103,859	116,001	119,844	130,383	140,113	152,255	183,734	221,657
Putnam	13,787	14,665	10,802	13,744	16,555	20,307	31,722	56,696
Ulster	88,422	91,769	74,979	80,155	87,017	92,621	118,804	141,241
Rockland	38,298	46,873	45,548	59,599	74,261	89,276	136,803	229,903
Westchester	184,237	283,055	344,436	520,947	573,558	625,816	808,891	894,406
Total Basin	1,392,445	1,614,291	1,705,084	2,005,400	2,125,526	2,321,462	2,785,135	3,188,352
New York State	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227	12,588,066	13,479,142	14,830,192	16,782,304	18,241,584

% of NYS 19.2 17.7 16.4 15.9 15.8 15.7 16.6 17.5

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population

Appendix Table IV-A (Cont.)

Population and Percent Change 1900-1970

	(numbers in thousands)						
	<u>1900-10</u>	<u>1910-20</u>	<u>1920-30</u>	<u>1930-40</u>	<u>1940-50</u>	<u>1950-60</u>	<u>1960-70</u>
Mohawk Sub-Region	14.0	12.2	5.3	0.4	6.5	11.3	2.2
Fulton	3.9	0.9	3.6	4.4	5.0	0.6	2.6
Herkimer	10.4	15.3	-1.5	-7.0	3.2	8.1	1.9
Montgomery	21.2	0.6	3.7	-1.6	0.8	-4.0	-2.4
Oreida	16.1	18.6	8.7	2.5	9.4	18.6	3.3
Adirondack Sub-Region	6.8	-3.6	6.7	3.2	5.4	6.6	6.2
Essex	9.0	-4.7	6.6	0.6	2.7	0.6	-1.9
Hamilton	-11.6	-9.2	-1.0	6.6	-2.0	3.9	10.5
Warren	7.6	-1.7	7.9	5.4	8.9	12.2	12.3
Capital Sub-Region	12.0	4.0	10.3	2.0	10.1	10.9	9.8
Albany	4.9	7.2	13.9	4.4	8.2	14.0	5.1
Rensselaer	0.5	-7.5	5.9	1.7	8.8	7.5	7.0
Saratoga	1.4	-3.0	5.5	3.6	14.1	19.0	36.7
Schenectady	88.3	23.9	14.3	-2.0	16.3	7.3	5.4
Washington	4.7	-6.0	3.6	0.5	0.9	2.8	8.8
Catskill Sub-Region	-7.3	-12.9	-3.4	7.2	5.6	4.9	7.2
Greene	-4.0	-14.6	0.0	8.2	2.9	9.1	5.6
Schoharie	-11.2	-10.7	-7.7	5.8	9.1	-0.4	9.4
Middle Hudson Sub-Region	23.5	6.2	31.1	10.7	10.1	29.6	20.9
Columbia	1.0	-10.8	6.9	-0.4	4.1	9.6	8.9
Dutchess	7.3	4.7	14.9	14.3	13.5	28.7	26.3
Orange	11.7	3.3	8.8	7.5	8.7	20.7	20.6
Putnam	6.4	-26.3	27.2	20.5	22.7	56.2	78.7
Rockland	22.4	-2.8	30.8	24.6	20.2	84.7	68.1
Ulster	3.8	-18.3	6.9	8.6	6.4	28.3	18.9
Westchester	52.6	21.7	51.2	10.1	9.1	29.3	10.6
Total Basin	18.9	5.6	17.6	6.0	9.2	20.0	14.4
New York State	25.4	14.0	21.2	7.1	10.0	13.2	8.7

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population

Appendix Table IV-B

Population by Age, 1960

	Total	0-4	5-19	20-44	45-64	65+
Mohawk	439,315	46,380	112,029	134,638	93,712	52,556
Fulton	51,304	4,947	12,968	14,345	11,933	7,111
Herkimer	66,370	6,947	17,349	19,668	14,023	8,383
Montgomery	57,240	4,975	13,839	16,521	13,771	8,134
Oneida	264,401	29,511	67,873	84,104	53,985	28,928
Adirondack	83,569	9,179	22,672	23,175	18,531	10,012
Essex	35,300	3,969	9,939	9,863	7,467	4,062
Hamilton	4,267	398	1,129	1,117	1,053	570
Warren	44,002	4,812	11,604	12,195	10,011	5,380
Capital	705,979	74,658	178,487	216,540	157,579	78,715
Albany	272,926	28,474	67,093	84,005	63,600	29,754
Rensselaer	142,585	14,876	37,269	42,868	31,096	16,476
Saratoga	89,096	10,172	24,186	27,418	18,124	9,196
Schenectady	152,896	15,677	36,715	48,088	34,974	17,442
Washington	48,476	5,459	13,224	14,161	9,785	5,847
Catskill	53,988	5,139	14,314	14,372	12,554	7,609
Greene	31,372	2,884	8,024	8,256	7,557	4,651
Schoharie	22,616	2,255	6,290	6,116	4,997	2,958
Mid-Hudson	1,503,284	153,311	367,198	479,182	352,296	151,297
Columbia	47,322	4,455	12,052	13,116	11,071	6,628
Dutchess	176,008	18,443	39,565	58,177	39,731	20,092
Orange	183,734	19,277	45,799	57,587	40,112	20,959
Putnam	31,722	3,569	8,163	9,523	7,327	3,140
Ulster	118,804	12,874	29,078	37,046	25,463	14,343
Rockland	136,803	16,253	35,933	46,605	26,705	11,307
Westchester	808,891	78,440	196,608	257,128	201,887	74,828
Total Basin	2,786,135	288,667	694,700	867,907	634,672	300,189
New York State	16,782,304	1,691,000	4,029,633	5,482,307	3,891,774	1,687,590

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population

Appendix Table IV-B (Cont.)

Population by Age, 1970						
Total	0-4	5-19	20-44	45-64	65+	
Mohawk	449,190	37,657	127,322	127,561	102,851	53,799
Fulton	52,637	4,316	14,366	14,105	12,820	7,030
Herkimer	67,633	5,686	19,198	18,580	15,729	8,440
Montgomery	55,883	4,085	14,386	14,668	14,398	8,346
Oneida	273,037	21,570	79,312	80,208	59,904	29,983
Adirondack	88,747	7,972	26,397	24,270	19,339	10,769
Essex	34,631	2,976	10,470	9,282	7,642	4,261
Hamilton	4,714	353	1,281	1,160	1,205	715
Warren	49,402	4,643	14,646	13,828	10,492	5,793
Capital	774,819	64,928	219,737	233,708	169,467	86,979
Albany	286,742	22,026	78,272	87,506	65,433	33,505
Rensselaer	152,510	13,011	44,335	45,276	31,986	17,842
Saratoga	121,764	12,116	37,260	38,617	23,259	10,512
Schenectady	161,078	12,808	43,563	47,278	38,244	19,185
Washington	52,725	4,967	16,247	15,031	10,545	5,935
Catskill	57,886	4,437	16,770	15,616	12,809	8,234
Greene	33,136	2,519	8,924	8,948	7,755	4,990
Schoharie	24,750	1,938	7,846	6,868	5,054	3,244
Mid-Hudson	1,817,415	148,015	516,481	572,089	394,693	186,137
Columbia	51,519	4,141	14,405	14,106	11,622	7,245
Dutchess	222,295	19,270	63,196	74,382	43,013	22,434
Orange	221,657	19,429	64,932	68,609	44,780	23,907
Putnam	56,696	5,768	17,741	18,186	10,035	4,966
Ulster	141,241	11,722	40,617	44,544	27,791	16,567
Rockland	229,903	21,399	75,028	76,977	40,412	16,087
Westchester	894,104	66,286	240,562	275,285	217,040	94,931
Total Basin	3,188,057	263,029	906,707	973,244	699,159	345,918
New York State	18,236,967	1,486,743	4,953,858	5,799,441	4,036,173	1,960,752

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

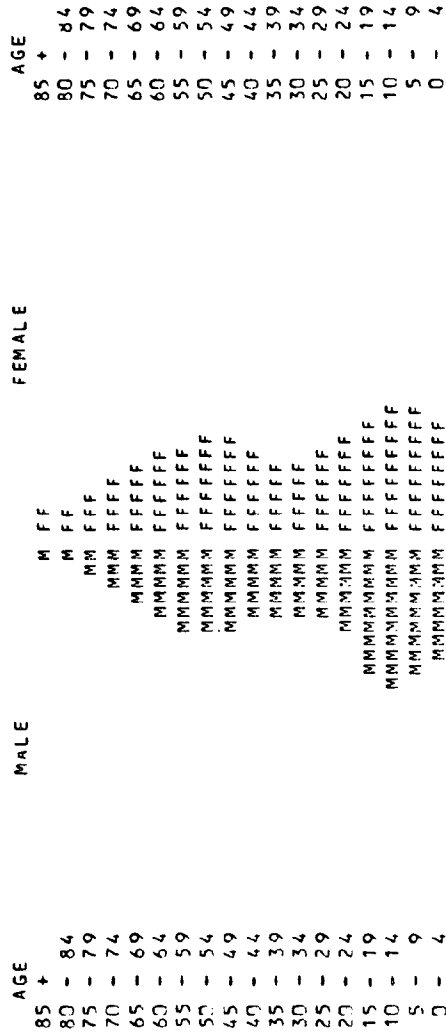
FULTON

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	2152	2164	4316	1985	1900	3885	1984	1898	3882	2192	2097	4289
5 - 19	7462	6904	14366	7279	6931	14210	6708	6487	13195	6194	6032	12226
20 - 44	6746	7359	14105	7939	8092	16031	9332	9298	18630	10490	10323	20813
45 - 64	6094	6726	12820	6038	6987	13025	5706	6719	12425	5381	6216	11597
65+	2889	4141	7030	3124	4425	7549	3387	4775	8162	3665	5361	9026
TOTAL	25343	27294	52637	26365	28335	54700	27117	29177	56294	27922	30029	57951
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	2215	2120	4335	2179	2084	4263	2103	2010	4113	2041	1951	3992
5 - 19	6174	5912	12086	6377	6105	12482	6554	6275	12829	6463	6134	12647
20 - 44	11109	10914	22023	11262	10804	22066	10754	10400	21154	10273	10029	20302
45 - 64	5432	6130	11562	5890	6580	12470	7138	7662	14800	8434	8826	17260
65+	3777	5712	9489	3716	5822	9538	3510	5502	9012	3392	5205	8597
TOTAL	28707	30788	59495	29424	31395	60819	30059	31849	61908	30403	32195	62798

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1973

POPULATION PYRAMIDS FULTON

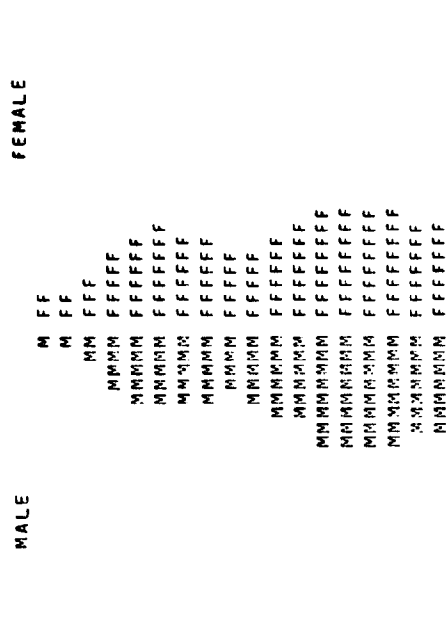
1970



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 32.8)

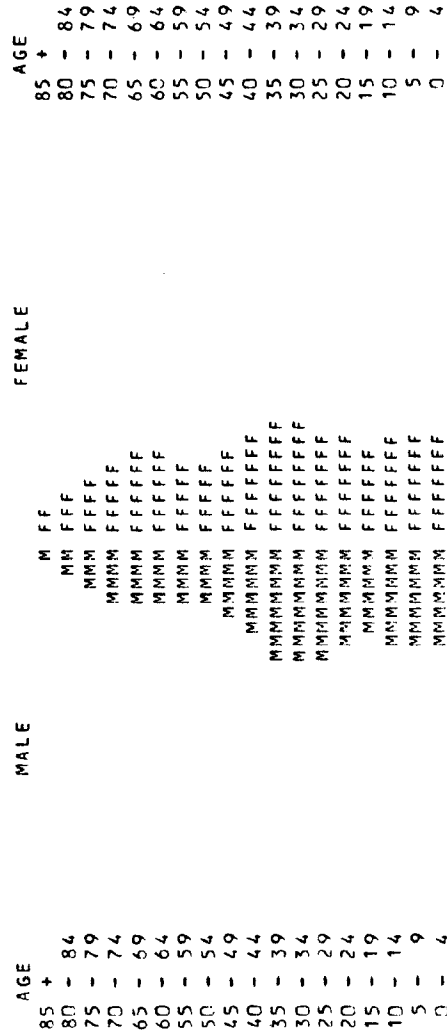
1980



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 32.7)

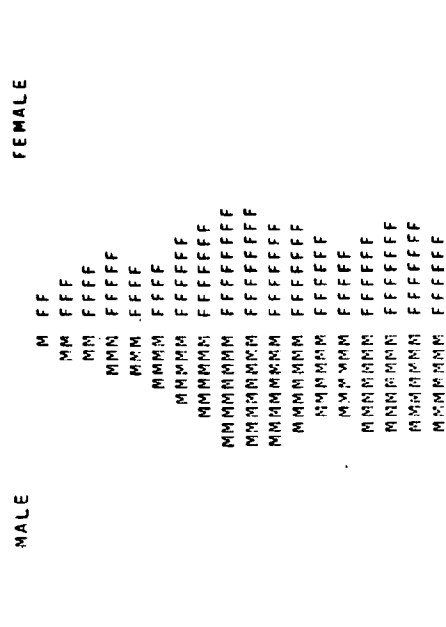
1990



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 35.0)

2000



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 37.9)

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

HERKIMER

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	2916	2770	5686	2556	2447	5003	2419	2316	4735	2592	2481	5073
5 - 19	9886	9312	19198	9396	8857	18253	8480	8023	16503	7541	7201	14742
20 - 44	9055	9525	18580	10062	10133	20245	11539	11396	22935	12842	12532	25374
45 - 64	7514	8215	15729	7483	8388	15871	6902	7920	14822	6425	7331	13756
65+	3513	4927	8440	3493	5053	8546	3685	5475	9160	4006	6071	10077
TOTAL	32884	34749	67633	32990	34928	67918	33025	35130	68155	33406	35616	69022
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	2662	2547	5209	2585	2473	5058	2471	2363	4834	2367	2264	4631
5 - 19	7300	6993	14293	7471	7159	14630	7653	7335	14988	7539	7227	14766
20 - 44	13511	13779	26590	13558	13057	26615	12917	12477	25394	12261	11877	24138
45 - 64	6364	7042	13406	6849	7468	14317	8237	8673	16910	9584	9960	19544
65+	4136	6601	10737	4167	6809	10976	3861	6594	10455	3749	6376	10125
TOTAL	33973	36262	70235	34630	36966	71596	35179	37442	72581	35500	37704	73204

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

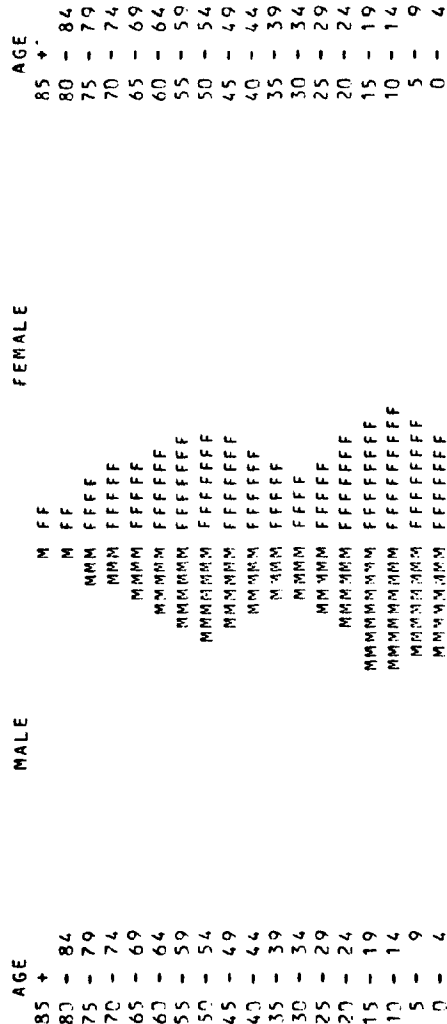
MONTGOMERY

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	2151	1934	4085	1925	1843	3768	1875	1794	3669	1967	1883	3850
5 - 19	7382	7004	14386	6744	6299	13043	6239	5868	12107	5860	5485	11345
20 - 44	7033	7635	14668	7833	8034	15867	8907	8850	17757	10003	9776	19784
45 - 64	6806	7592	14398	6500	7450	13950	5988	6963	12951	5353	6343	11696
65+	3467	4879	8346	3453	5054	8507	3673	5580	9253	3930	6105	10035
TOTAL	26839	29044	55883	26455	28680	55135	26682	29055	55737	27113	29592	56710
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	1985	1900	3885	1880	1799	3679	1832	1752	3584	1782	1704	3486
5 - 19	5746	5495	11241	5807	5557	11364	5798	5554	11352	5653	5419	11072
20 - 44	10551	10189	20740	10499	10027	20526	9906	9481	19387	9464	9118	18582
45 - 64	5215	5951	11166	5732	6352	12084	6942	7393	14375	8184	8412	16596
65+	4061	6545	10606	3968	6652	10620	3655	6379	10034	3318	5971	9289
TOTAL	27558	30080	57638	27886	30387	58273	28173	30559	58732	28401	30624	59025

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS MONTGOMERY

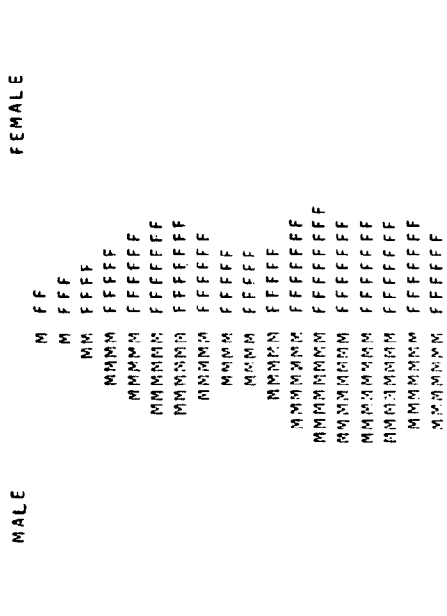
1970



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 36.3)

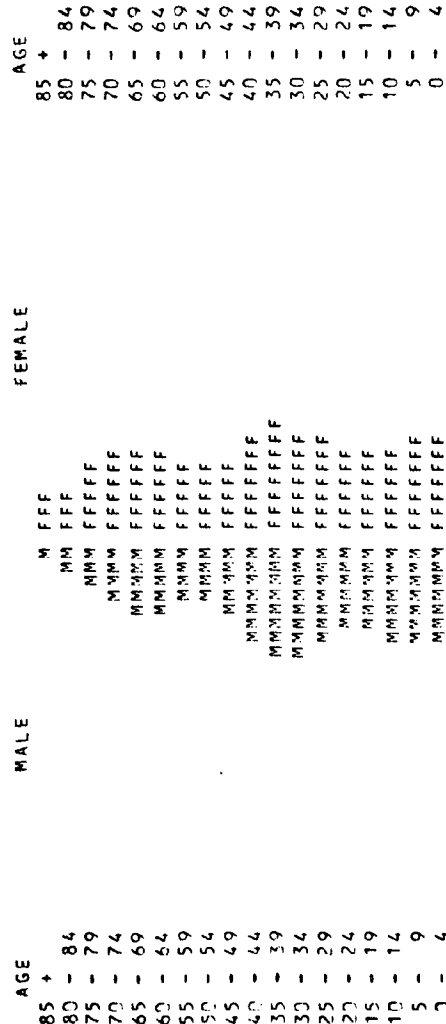
1980



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 34.6)

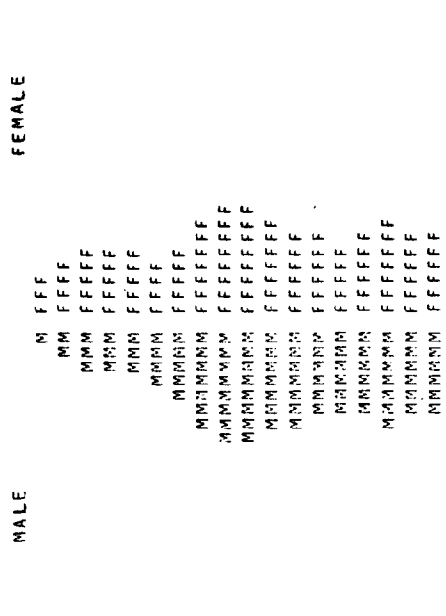
1990



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 36.8)

2000



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 39.6)

ONEIDA

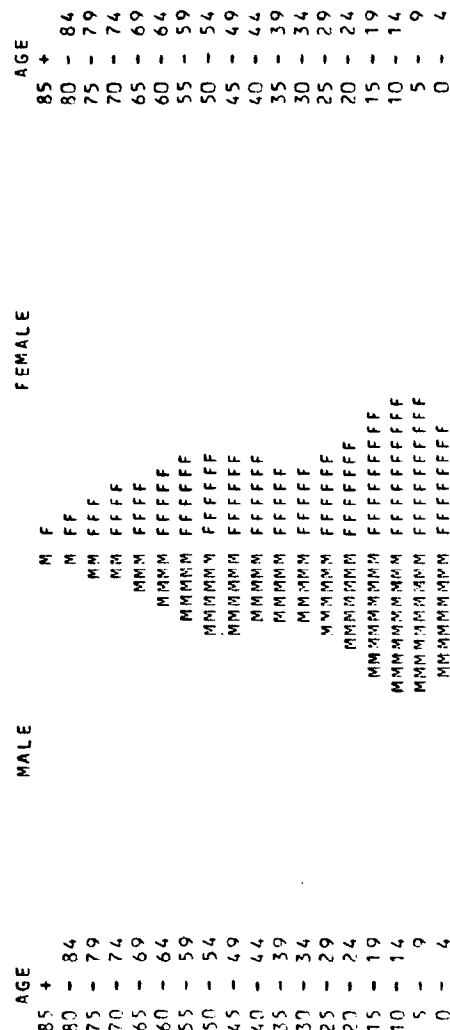
PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	12020	11550	23570	10029	9599	19628	9500	9092	18592	9767	9346	19113
5 - 19	40266	39106	79372	36899	35664	72563	32045	30804	62849	28254	27052	55306
20 - 44	39597	40611	80208	42737	42374	85111	45990	45430	91420	49348	48456	97804
45 - 64	28674	31230	59904	27925	30842	58767	26103	28741	54844	24339	26822	51161
65+	12187	17796	29983	12469	18796	31265	13253	20282	33535	13662	21268	34930
TOTAL	132744	140293	273037	130059	137235	267294	126891	134349	261240	125370	132944	258314
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	9731	9309	19040	9182	8782	17964	8769	8385	17154	9224	7864	16088
5 - 19	26766	25631	52397	26828	25709	52537	26731	25615	52346	25898	24815	50713
20 - 44	50240	48805	99045	47578	46759	94337	44564	43742	88306	41585	40743	82328
45 - 64	23835	26132	49967	26634	27397	54031	30321	31706	62027	34113	35429	69542
65+	14034	22269	36303	13755	22355	36110	13186	21636	34822	12660	20958	33618
TOTAL	124606	132236	256842	123977	131602	255579	123571	131084	254655	122480	129809	252289

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS ONEIDA

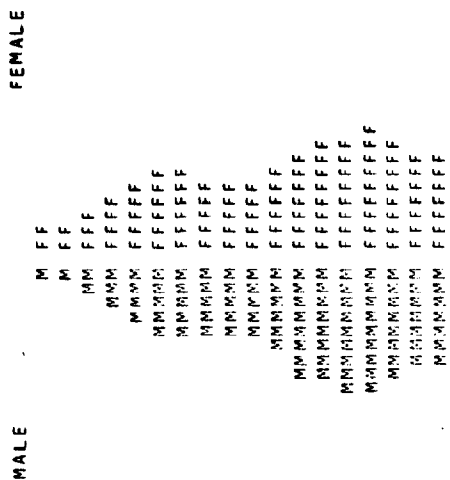
1970



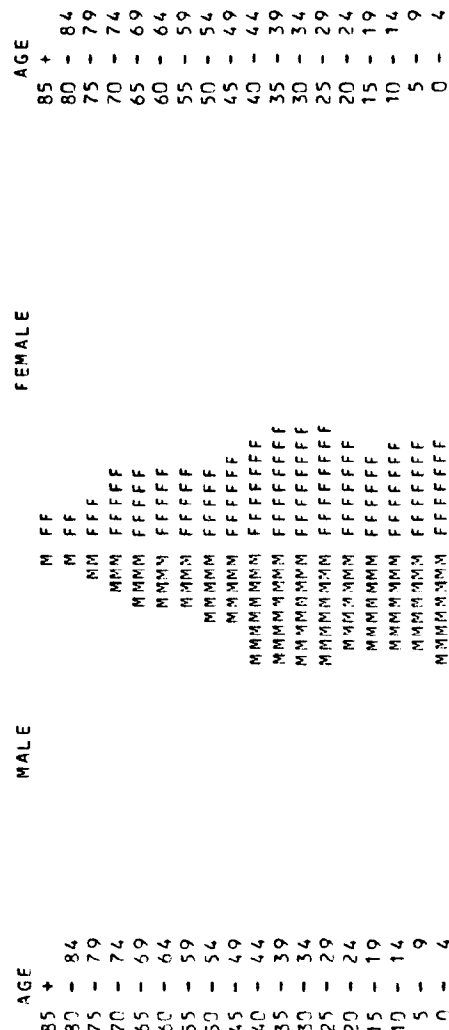
PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 29.0)

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 31.5)

1980



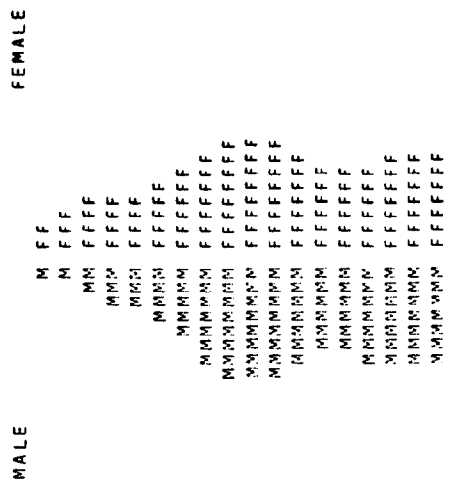
1990



PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 34.4)

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 37.6)

2000



PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

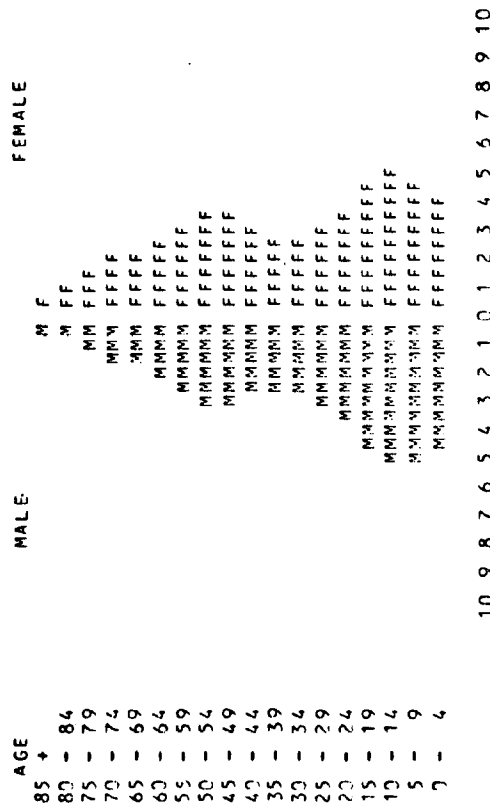
MOHAWK SUB-REGION

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	19239	18418	37657	16495	15789	32284	15778	15100	30878	16518	15807	32325
5 - 19	64996	62326	127322	60318	57751	118069	53472	51132	104654	47849	45770	93619
20 - 44	62431	65130	127561	68571	68683	137254	75768	74974	150742	82683	81087	163775
45 - 64	49088	53763	102851	47946	53667	101613	44699	50343	95042	41498	46712	88210
65+	22056	31743	53799	22539	33288	55827	23998	36112	60110	25263	38805	64068
TOTAL	217812	231380	449190	215859	229178	445047	213715	227711	441426	213816	228181	441997
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	16593	15876	32469	15826	15138	30964	15175	14510	29685	14414	13783	28197
5 - 19	45986	44031	90017	46483	44530	91013	46736	44779	91515	45553	43645	89198
20 - 44	85411	83077	168488	82897	80647	163544	78141	76100	154241	73583	71767	145350
45 - 64	40846	45255	86101	45105	48397	93502	52678	55434	108112	60315	62627	122942
65+	26008	41127	67135	25606	41638	67244	24212	40111	64323	23119	38510	61629
TOTAL	214844	229366	444210	215917	230350	446267	216942	230934	447876	216984	230332	447316

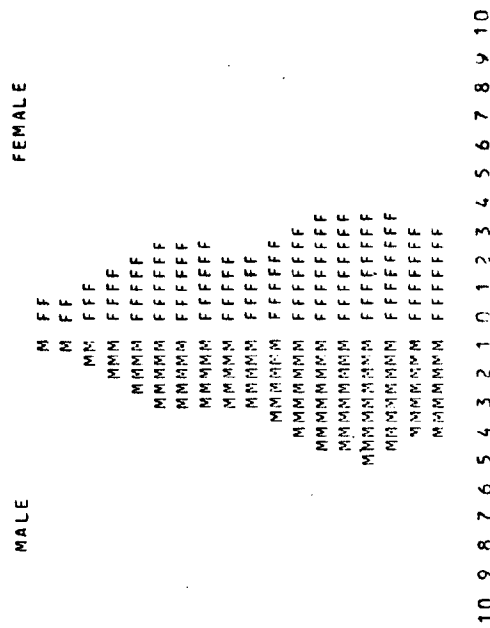
NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS MOHAWK 5 -REGION

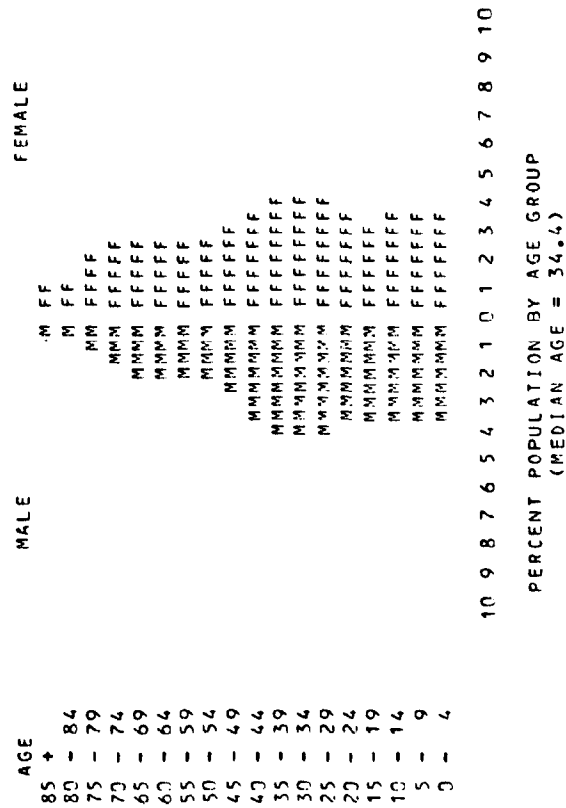
1970



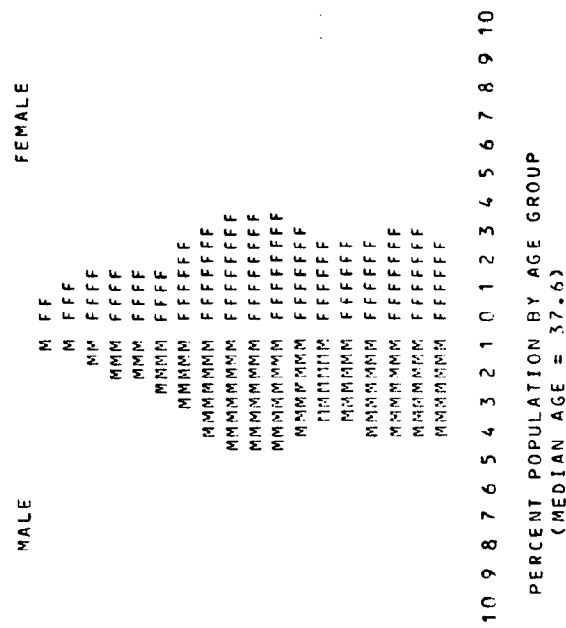
1980



1990



2000



PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP - ESSEX

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	1517	1459	2976	1301	1245	2546	1331	1273	2604	1475	1411	2886
5 - 19	5369	5101	10470	5045	4856	9901	4637	4443	9080	4232	4050	8282
20 - 44	4466	4816	9282	5156	5260	10416	5901	5976	11877	6732	6686	13418
45 - 64	3744	3898	7642	3730	4032	7762	3741	4120	7861	3685	4154	7839
65+	1785	2476	4261	2002	2739	4741	2189	2968	5157	2334	3191	5525
TOTAL	16881	17750	34631	17234	18132	35366	17799	18780	36579	18458	19492	37950
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	1560	1493	3053	1535	1468	3003	1450	1386	2836	1415	1354	2770
5 - 19	4145	3964	8109	4367	4180	8547	4554	4358	8912	4524	4329	8853
20 - 44	7256	7108	14364	7515	7236	14751	7258	7069	14327	7078	6873	13951
45 - 64	3755	4201	7956	3893	4370	8263	4566	4925	9491	5262	5545	10807
65+	2368	3371	5739	2366	3461	5827	2354	3444	5798	2346	3477	5823
TOTAL	19084	20137	39221	19676	20715	40391	20182	21182	41364	20626	21578	42204

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

1980

1970

FEMALE

MALE

AGE

FEMALE

MALE

AGE

[illegible]

	85	+
	80	-
	75	-
	70	-
	65	-
	60	-
	55	-
	50	-
	45	-
	40	-
	35	-
	30	-
	25	-
	20	-
	15	-
	10	-
	5	-
	0	-

[illegible]

	+ 85
	- 84
	- 79
	- 74
	- 69
	- 64
	- 59
	- 54
	- 49
	- 44
	- 39
	- 34
	- 29
	- 24
	- 19
	- 14
	- 9
	- 4

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 32.1)

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 30.2)

0002

FEMALE

MALE

AGE

FEMALE

MALE

AGE

[illegible]

	85	+
	80	-
	75	-
	70	-
	65	-
	60	-
	55	-
	50	-
	45	-
	40	-
	35	-
	30	-
	25	-
	20	-
	15	-
	10	-
	5	-
	0	-
		-

[illegible]

35 + 84 - 84
80 - 79
75 - 74
70 - 69
55 - 64
50 - 59
55 - 54
50 - 49
50 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 36.9)

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 34.0)

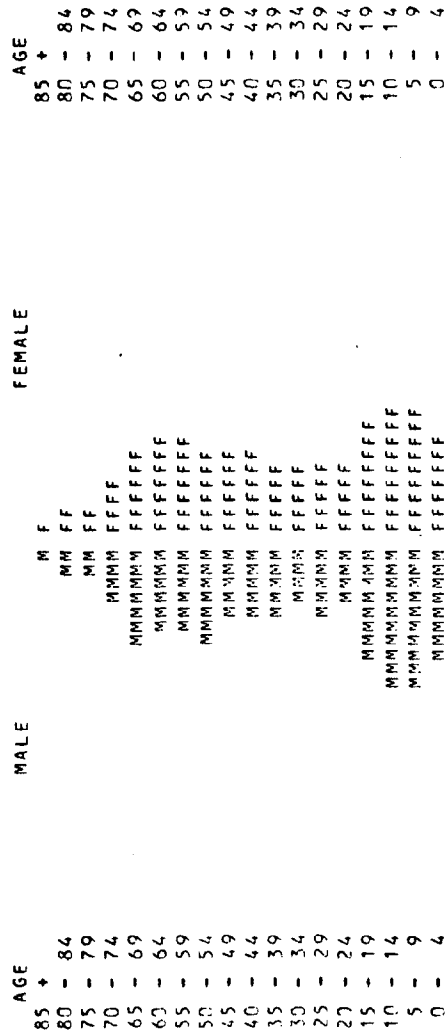
HAMILTON

[illegible]

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS HAMILTON

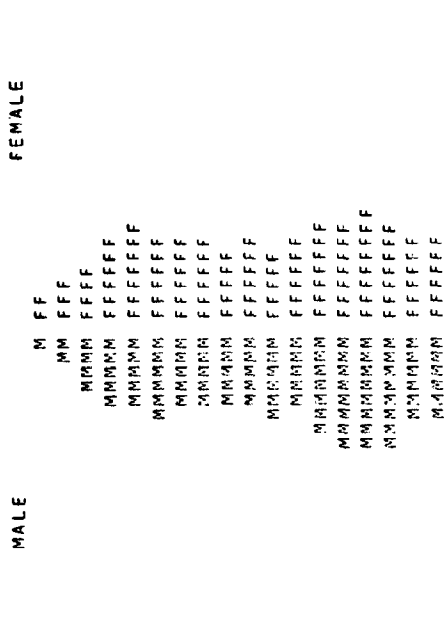
1970



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 35.6)

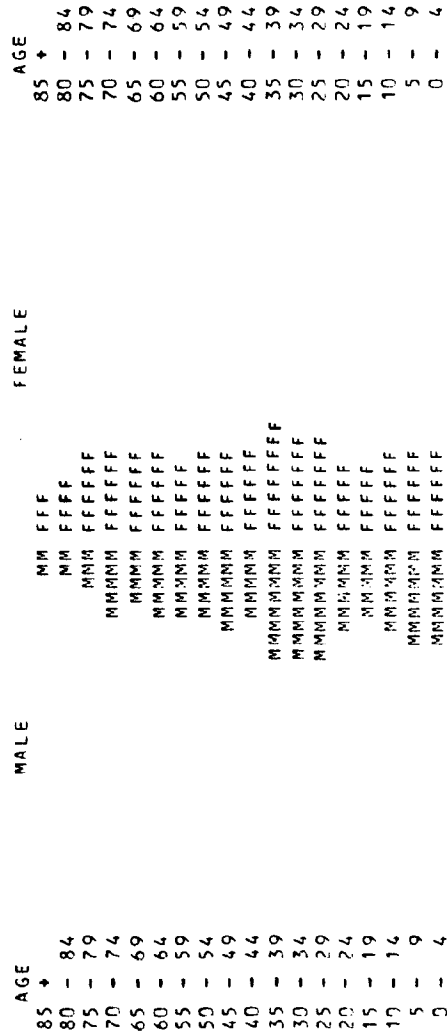
1980



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 36.7)

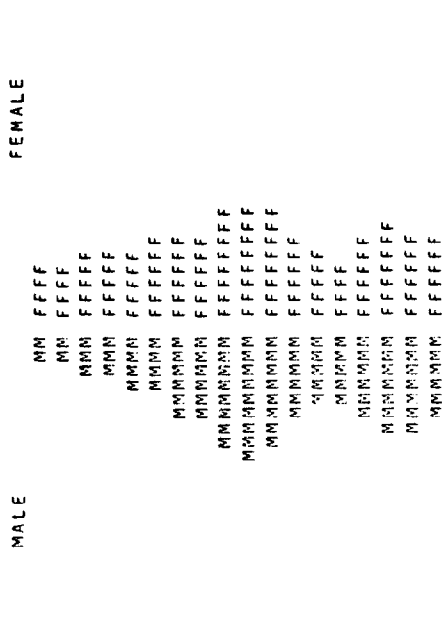
1990



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 38.0)

2000



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 41.1)

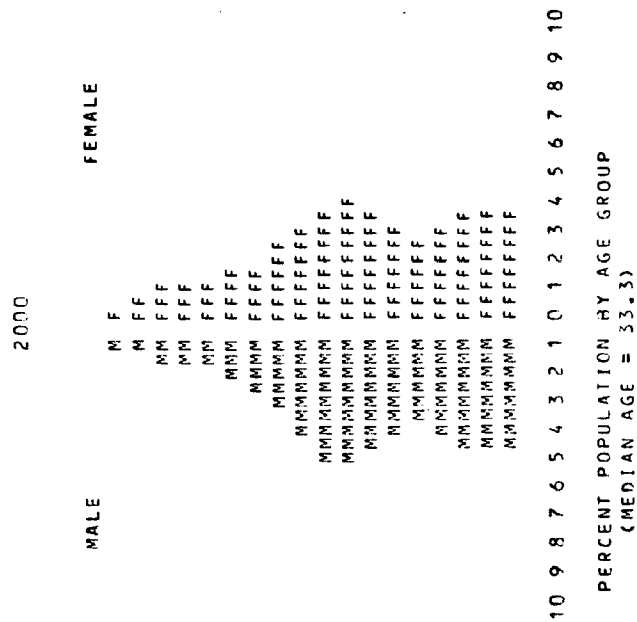
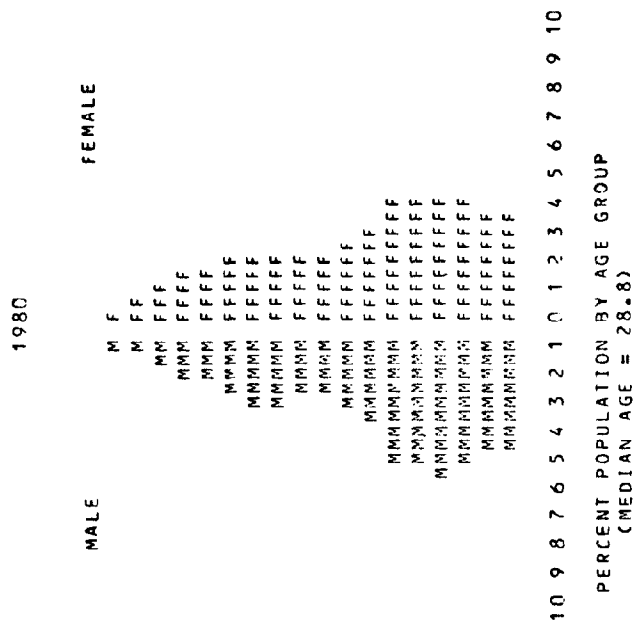
PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

WARREN

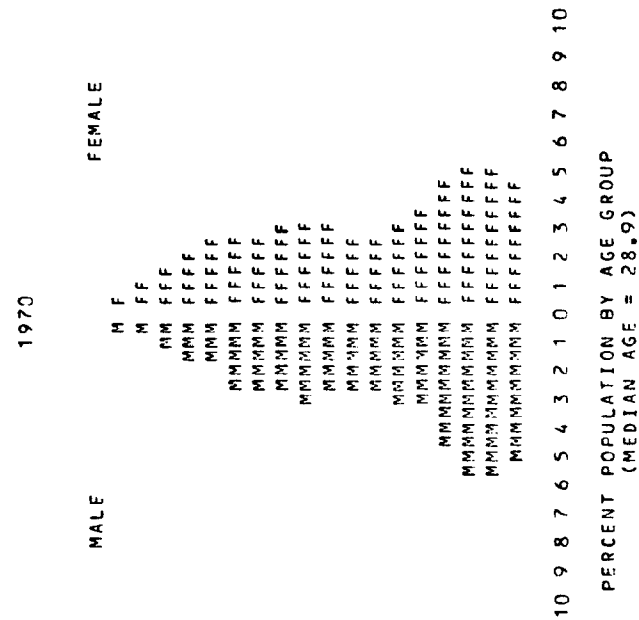
	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	2354	2289	4643	2190	2097	4287	2173	2081	4254	2511	2403	4914
5 - 19	7512	7134	14646	7781	7387	15168	7448	7162	14610	6987	6758	13745
20 - 44	6494	7334	13828	7663	8321	15984	9374	9753	19127	11157	11310	22467
45 - 64	4981	5511	10492	4988	5617	10605	4872	5571	10443	4710	5501	10211
65+	2309	3484	5793	2525	3781	6306	2623	4007	6630	2692	4132	6824
TOTAL	23650	25752	49402	25147	27203	52350	26490	28574	55064	28057	30104	58161
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	2731	2613	5344	2719	2600	5319	2691	2573	5264	2669	2552	5221
5 - 19	7094	6827	13921	7619	7327	14946	8136	7819	15955	8302	7974	16276
20 - 44	12440	12469	24909	13190	12904	26094	13094	12780	25874	12912	12690	25602
45 - 64	4715	5555	10270	5084	6106	11190	6288	7196	13484	7840	8541	16381
65+	2806	4279	7085	2828	4336	7164	2708	4233	6941	2606	4133	6739
TOTAL	29786	31743	61529	31440	33273	64713	32917	34601	67518	34329	35890	70219

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

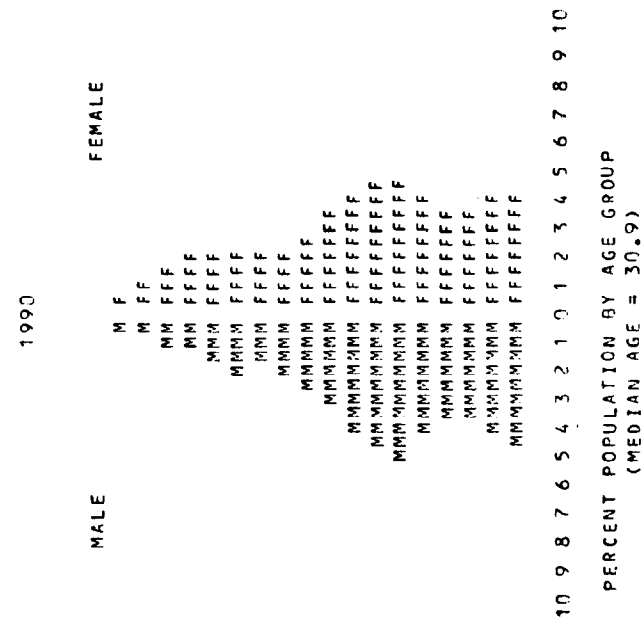
1980



1970



1991



ADIRONDACK SUBREGION

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

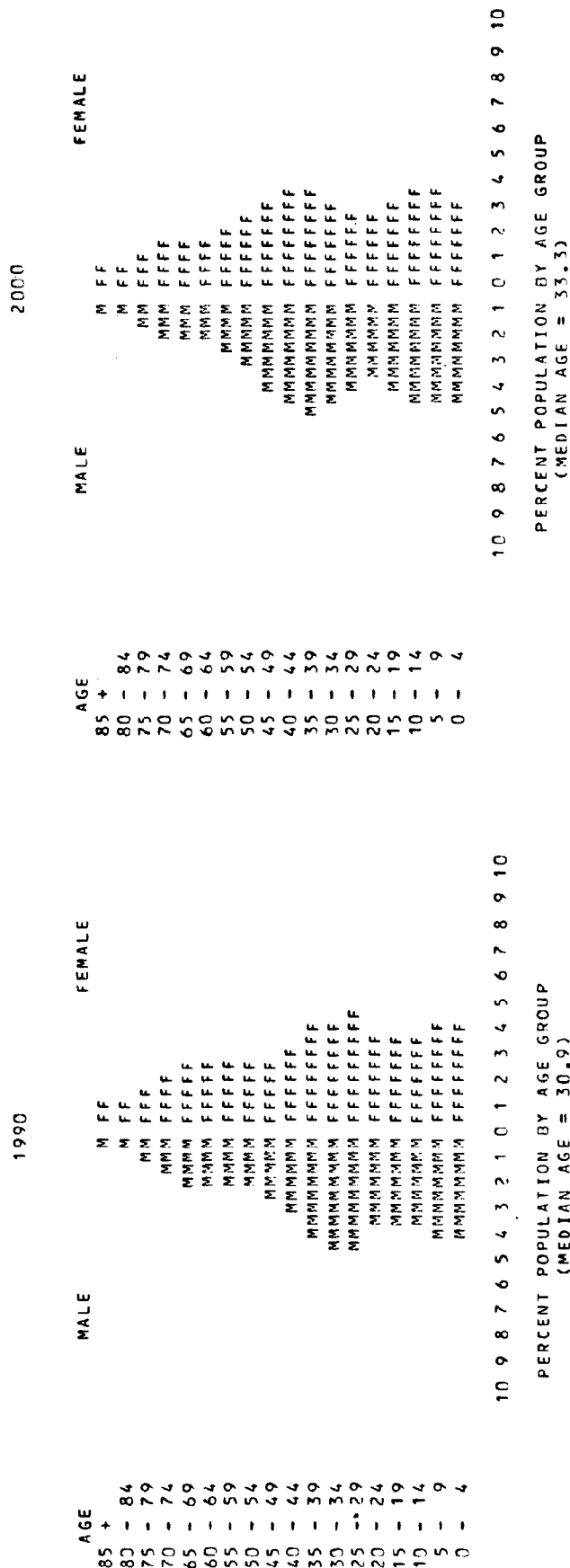
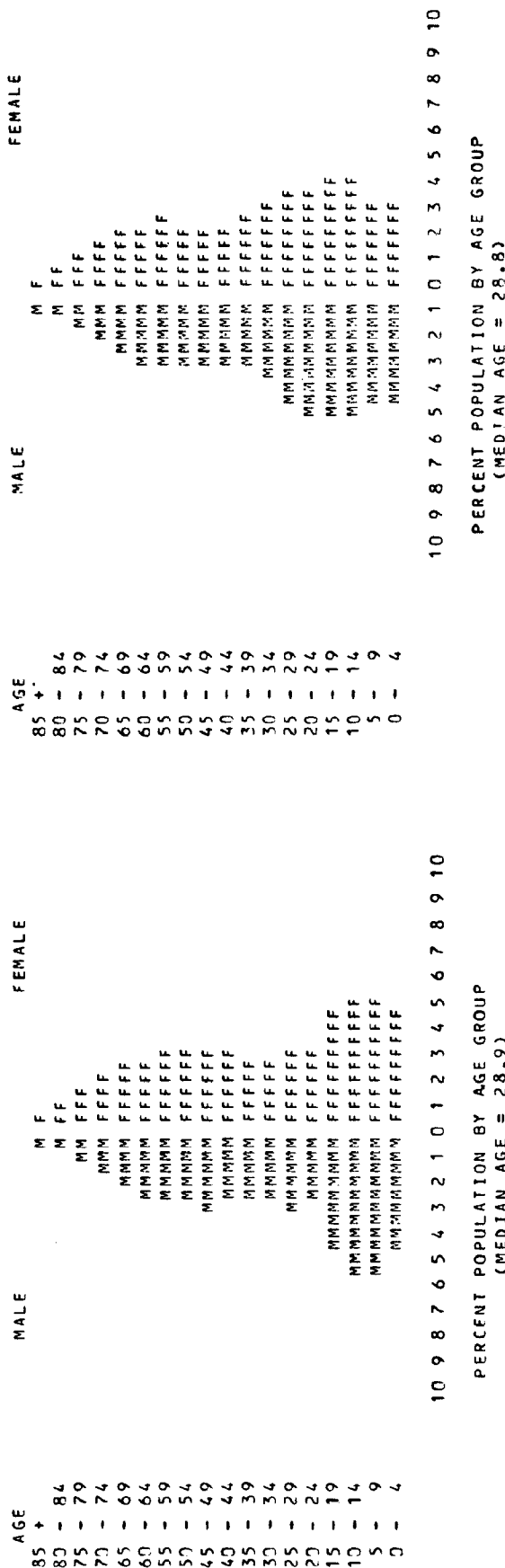
	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	4056	3916	7972	3647	3491	7138	3661	3505	7166	4164	3984	8148
5 - 19	13547	12950	26397	13495	12849	26344	12683	12163	24846	11742	11300	23042
20 - 44	11512	12758	24270	13478	14273	27751	16059	16515	32574	18794	18866	37660
45 - 64	9303	10036	19339	9280	10282	19562	9170	10297	19467	8912	10259	19171
65+	4451	6318	10769	4930	6977	11907	5226	7527	12753	5475	7941	13416
TOTAL	42869	45878	88747	44830	47872	92702	46799	50007	96806	49087	52350	101437
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	4475	4282	8757	4430	4236	8666	4302	4113	8415	4237	4050	8287
5 - 19	11744	11275	23019	12511	12011	24522	13228	12694	25922	13346	12801	26147
20 - 44	20646	20484	41130	21673	21045	42718	21262	20696	41958	20831	20368	41199
45 - 64	9013	10368	19381	9542	11110	20652	11519	12848	24367	13894	14885	28779
65+	5610	8301	13911	5605	8454	14059	5452	8316	13768	5324	8251	13575
TOTAL	51488	50710	102198	53761	56856	110617	55763	58667	114430	57632	60355	117987

UNY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS ADIROND. SUBREGION

1970

1980



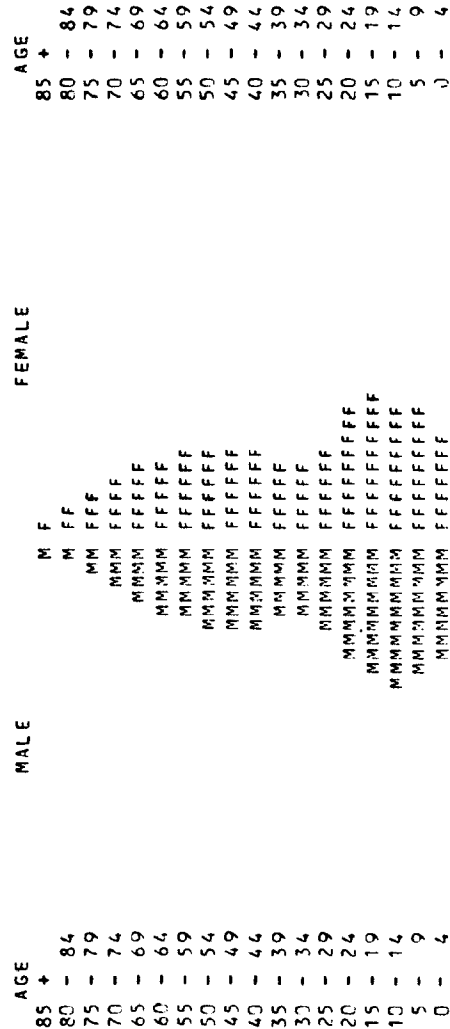
PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP - ALBANY

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	11317	10709	22026	9327	8927	18254	9000	8614	17614	9963	9534	19497
5 - 19	39544	39020	78564	38016	36645	74661	33789	33066	66855	30369	29296	59665
20 - 44	41187	46027	87214	45590	49341	94931	51560	53582	105142	56729	58155	114884
45 - 64	30523	34910	65433	29865	34672	64537	28351	33218	61569	26823	31432	58255
65+	13360	20145	33505	14124	21575	35699	14757	23141	37898	15566	24804	40370
TOTAL	135931	150811	286742	136922	151160	288082	137457	151621	289078	139450	153221	292671
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	10380	9930	20310	10191	9748	19939	9586	9165	18751	9122	8723	17845
5 - 19	29559	28578	58137	30904	29807	60711	32258	31074	63332	31963	30779	62742
20 - 44	58882	58948	117830	59033	56578	115611	56891	53041	109932	54173	49989	104162
45 - 64	27117	31782	58899	28512	34715	63227	33166	40013	73179	39205	45639	84844
65+	16358	26180	42538	16757	26783	43540	16269	26032	42301	15736	25160	40896
TOTAL	142296	155418	297714	145397	157631	303028	148170	159325	307495	150199	160290	310489

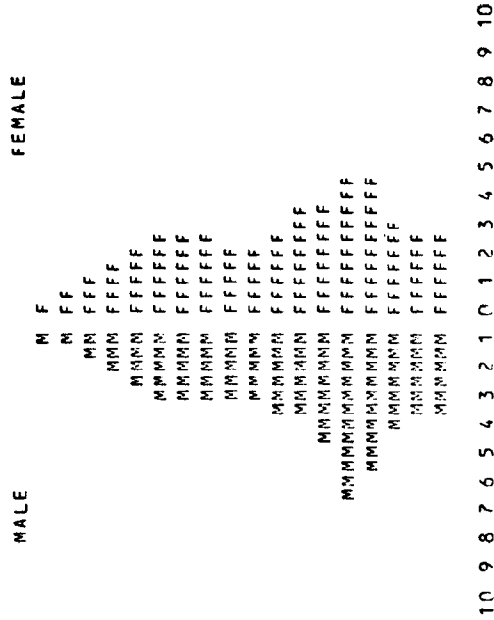
NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS ALBANY

1970



1980



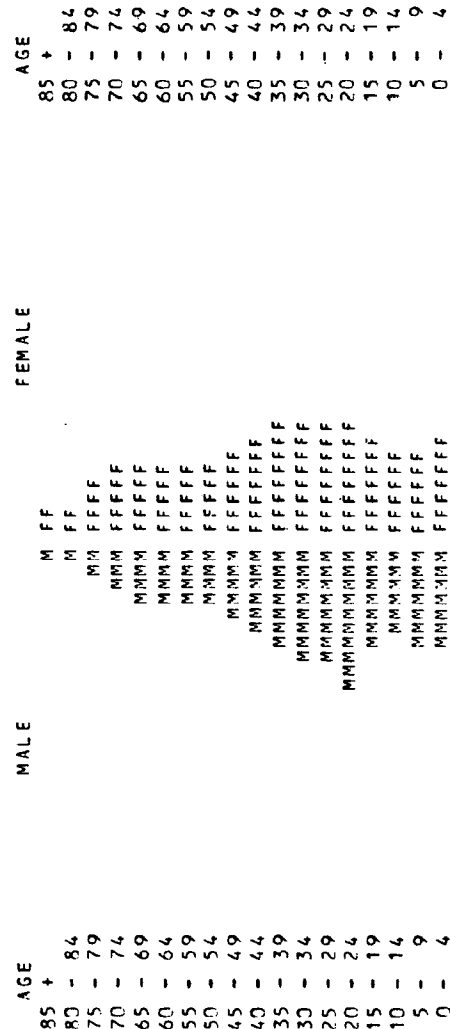
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 30.3)

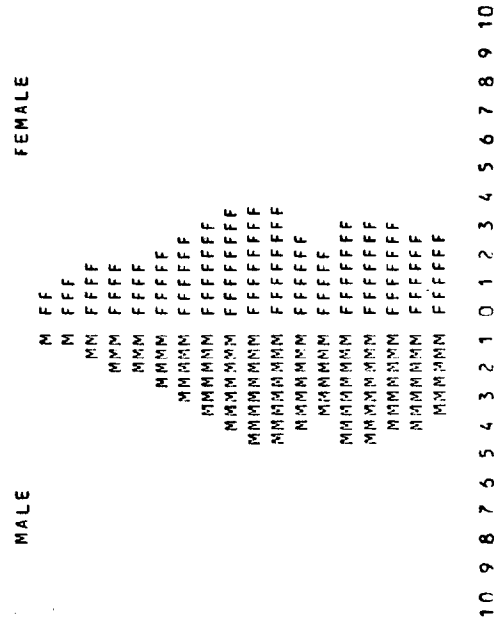
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 31.5)

1990



2000



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 34.1)

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 37.2)

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP - RENSSELAER

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	6610	6401	13011	5737	5492	11229	6010	5752	11762	6705	6415	13120
5 - 19	22840	21554	44394	21483	20677	42160	19974	18977	38951	19182	17991	37173
20 - 44	22353	22923	45276	25907	25045	50952	29481	28430	57911	32740	31685	64425
45 - 64	14938	17048	31986	14381	16557	30938	13618	15934	29572	12901	14837	27738
65+	7078	10765	17843	6956	10963	17919	6955	11002	17957	7141	11488	18629
TOTAL	73819	78691	152510	74464	78734	153198	76038	80115	156153	78669	82416	161085
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	6810	6516	13326	6743	6449	13192	6803	6506	13309	6816	6518	13334
5 - 19	19665	18296	37961	20883	19436	40319	21761	20261	42022	21963	20443	42406
20 - 44	35040	33724	68764	35547	33850	69397	34783	33205	67988	34666	32723	67389
45 - 64	12891	14845	27736	14398	16478	30876	18177	19818	37995	21833	23730	45568
65+	7318	11730	19048	7470	11789	19259	7337	11600	18937	7221	11235	18456
TOTAL	81724	85111	166835	85041	88002	173043	88661	91390	180251	92504	94649	187153

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

SARATOGA

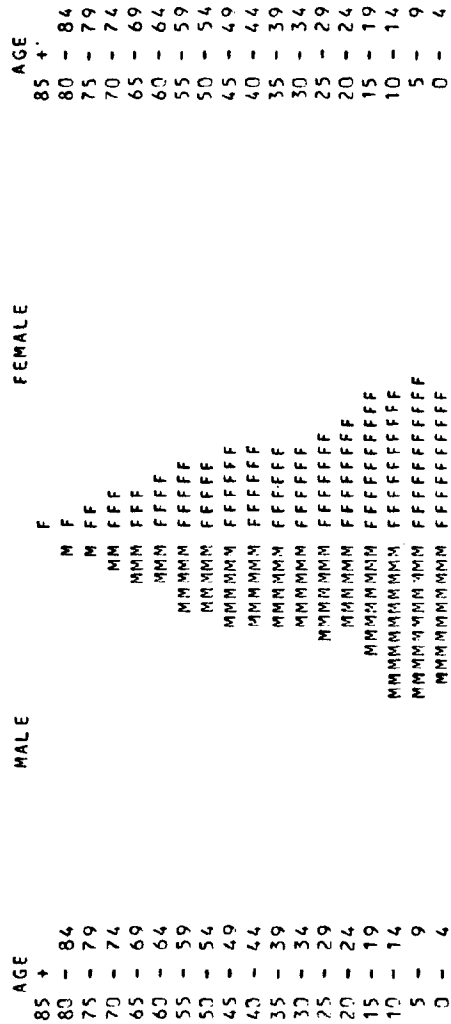
PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	6201	5915	12116	5678	5435	11113	6133	5870	12003	7481	7159	14640
5 - 19	18399	18861	37260	22155	22141	44296	22566	22672	45238	21540	21546	43086
20 - 44	18353	20264	38617	23621	25384	49005	29842	31615	61457	36100	37940	74040
45 - 64	11439	11820	23259	13048	13672	26720	13707	14690	28397	14347	15608	29955
65+	4353	6159	10512	4948	7133	12081	5692	8129	13821	6327	9186	15513
TOTAL	58745	63019	121764	69450	73765	143215	77940	82976	160916	85795	91439	177234
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	8273	7914	16187	8566	8192	16758	8178	7821	15999	7989	7640	15629
5 - 19	21502	21552	43054	23402	23366	46768	25320	25191	50511	25782	25625	51407
20 - 44	39767	41295	81062	40718	41878	82596	40905	41523	82428	40616	41309	81925
45 - 64	16421	18001	34422	19116	21087	40203	22004	24613	46617	25907	28508	54415
65+	6871	10235	17106	7373	11283	18656	7532	11833	19365	7883	12562	20445
TOTAL	92834	98997	191831	99175	105806	204981	103939	110981	214920	108177	115644	223821

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS SARATOG.

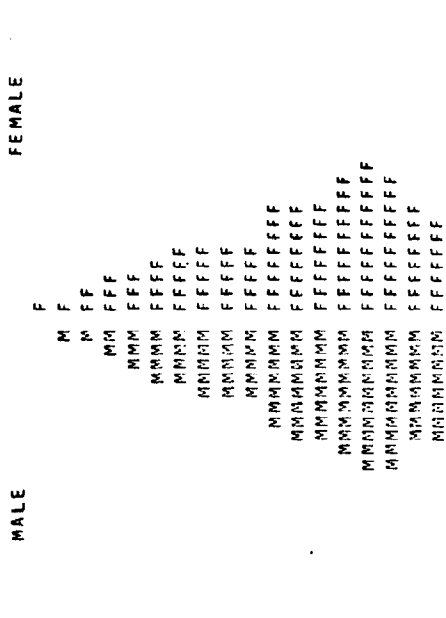
1970



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 26.5)

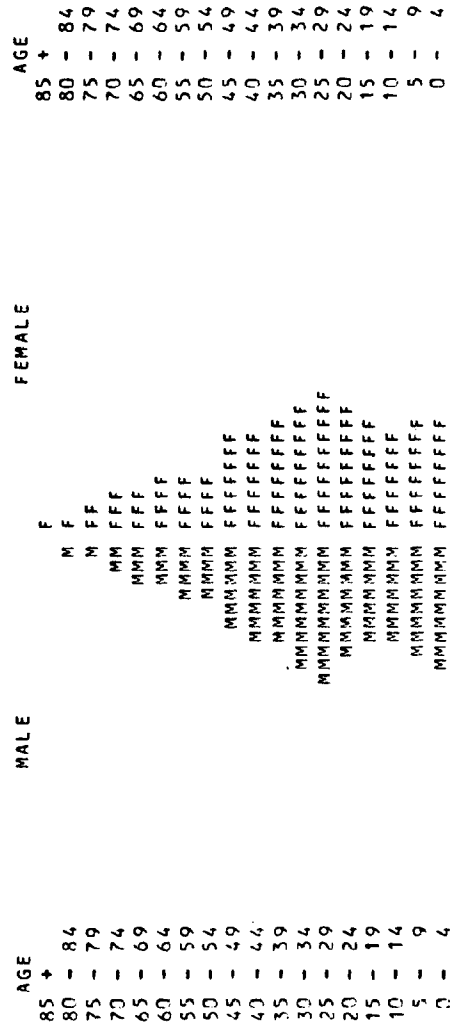
1980



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 28.2)

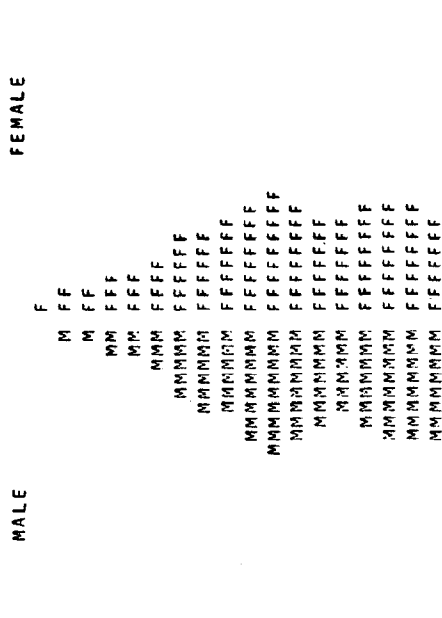
1990



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 30.4)

2000



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 33.5)

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP - SCHENECTADY

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	6614	6194	12808	5447	5215	10662	5426	5194	10620	6161	5895	12056
5 - 19	22515	21048	43563	20744	20061	40805	17919	17450	35369	16266	15740	32006
20 - 44	22790	24488	47278	25134	25011	50145	29029	28251	57280	32691	31822	64513
45 - 64	17925	20319	38244	16812	19184	35996	15159	17600	32759	13534	15866	29400
65+	7672	11513	19185	7814	12257	20071	8235	13176	21411	8151	13350	21501
TOTAL	77516	83562	161078	75951	81728	157679	75768	81671	157439	76803	82673	159476
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
0 - 4	6437	6158	12595	6282	6007	12289	6075	5808	11883	6013	5749	11762
5 - 19	16367	15984	32351	17655	17236	34891	18729	18274	37003	18758	18292	37050
20 - 44	34516	33320	67836	34737	33802	68539	33344	33366	66710	32080	32131	64211
45 - 64	13460	15543	29003	14776	16323	31099	18530	18967	37497	22890	23388	46278
65+	8021	13555	21576	7774	13434	21208	7210	12851	20061	6675	12036	18711
TOTAL	78801	84560	163361	81224	86302	168026	83888	89266	173154	86416	91596	178012

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

1970

FEMALE

MALE

AGE

FEMALE

MALE

AGE

[illegible]

	35	+
	80	-
	75	-
	70	-
	55	-
	60	-
	55	-
	50	-
	45	-
	40	-
	35	-
	30	-
	25	-
	20	-
	15	-
	10	-
	5	-
	0	-
	4	-

[illegible]

85 +

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 31.2)

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 31.9)

2002

FEMALE

MALE

AGE

FEMALE

MAI F

AGE

[illegible]

85	+
880	-
775	-
770	-
695	-
660	-
595	-
660	-
45	-
40	-
35	-
30	-
25	-
20	-
15	-
10	-
5	-
0	-
4	-

[illegible]

85	+	84
80	-	79
75	-	74
70	-	69
65	-	64
60	-	59
55	-	54
50	-	49
45	-	44
40	-	39
35	-	34
30	-	29
25	-	24
20	-	19
15	-	14
10	-	9
5	-	0

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 35.7)

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

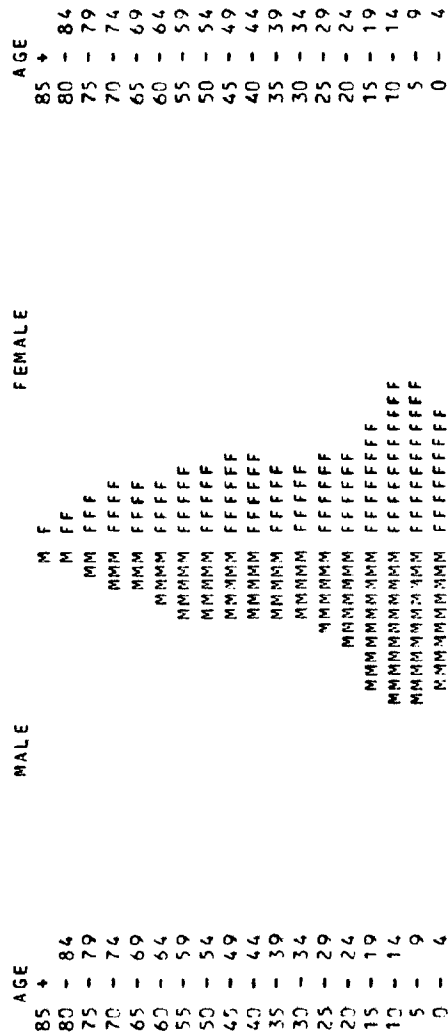
PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 33.0)

WASHINGTON

UNYAS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS WASHING.

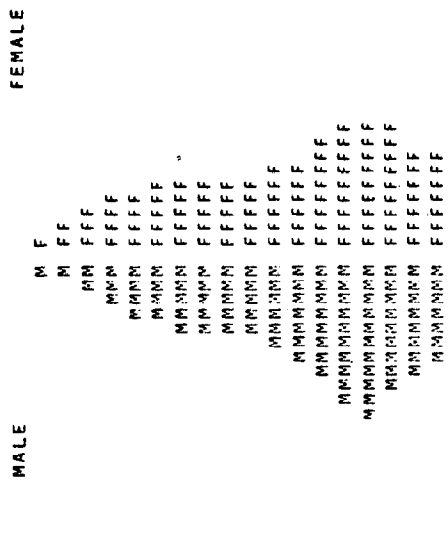
1970



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 27.4)

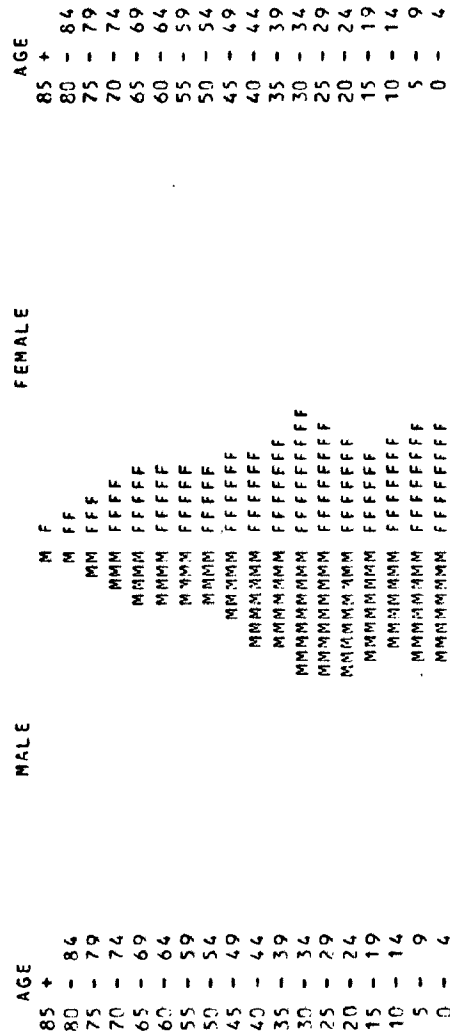
1980



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 29.4)

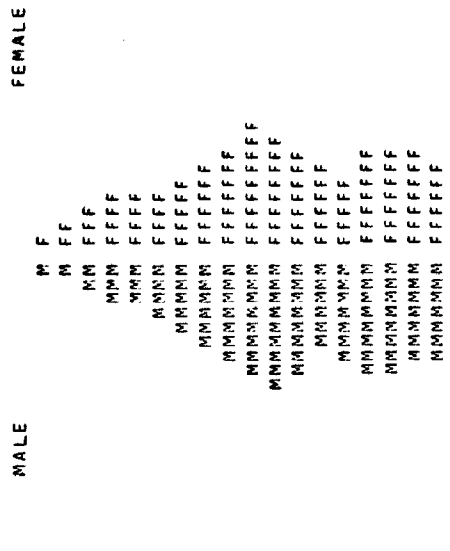
1990



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 32.4)

2000



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 36.1)

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

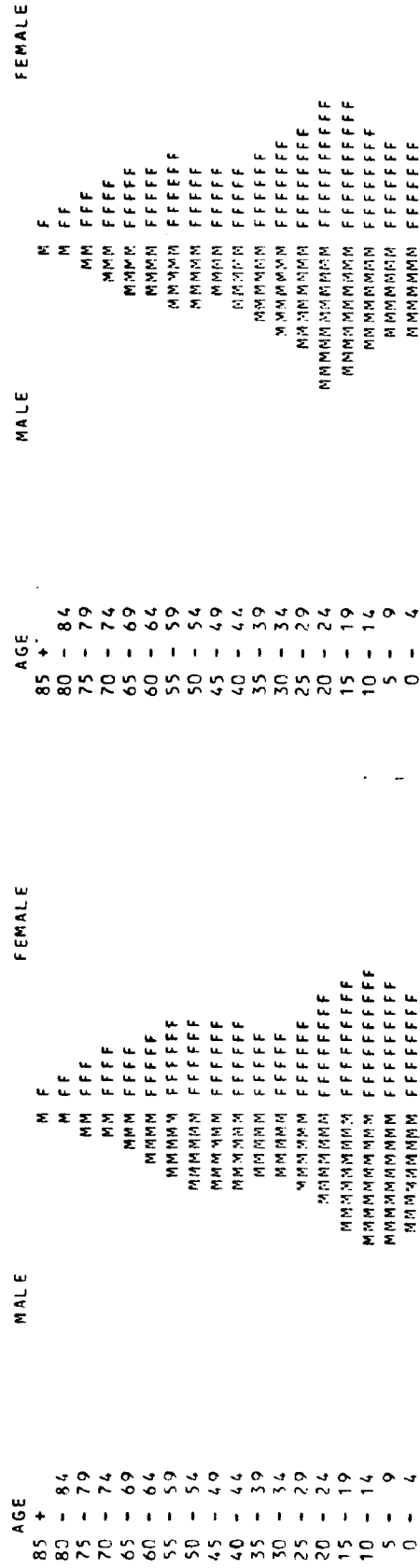
CAPITAL SUB-REGION

	1970						1975						1980						1985					
	1970			1975			1980			1985			1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	33322	31606	64928	28310	27100	55410	28619	27392	56011	28619	27392	56011	28619	27392	56011	28619	27392	56011	28619	27392	56011	28619	27392	56011
5 - 19	111676	108352	220028	110968	107421	218389	102152	99263	201415	102152	99263	201415	102152	99263	201415	102152	99263	201415	102152	99263	201415	102152	99263	201415
20 - 44	112337	121079	233416	128864	132912	261776	149775	151256	301031	149775	151256	301031	149775	151256	301031	149775	151256	301031	149775	151256	301031	149775	151256	301031
45 - 64	79971	89496	169467	79377	89758	169135	76088	87292	163380	76088	87292	163380	76088	87292	163380	76088	87292	163380	76088	87292	163380	76088	87292	163380
65 +	34861	52119	86980	36397	55661	92058	38371	59357	97728	38371	59357	97728	38371	59357	97728	38371	59357	97728	38371	59357	97728	38371	59357	97728
TOTAL	372167	402652	774819	383916	412852	796768	395005	424560	819565	395005	424560	819565	395005	424560	819565	395005	424560	819565	395005	424560	819565	395005	424560	819565
0 - 4	34272	32786	67058	34078	32592	66670	32775	31340	64115	32775	31340	64115	32775	31340	64115	32775	31340	64115	32775	31340	64115	32775	31340	64115
5 - 19	93916	90529	184445	99932	96216	196148	105390	101396	206786	105390	101396	206786	105390	101396	206786	105390	101396	206786	105390	101396	206786	105390	101396	206786
20 - 44	180162	178529	358691	182062	177503	359565	177686	172205	349891	177686	172205	349891	177686	172205	349891	177686	172205	349891	177686	172205	349891	177686	172205	349891
45 - 64	75339	86128	161467	82842	94963	177805	98838	110642	209480	98838	110642	209480	98838	110642	209480	98838	110642	209480	98838	110642	209480	98838	110642	209480
65 +	41613	66106	107719	42523	67887	110410	41512	67002	108514	41512	67002	108514	41512	67002	108514	41512	67002	108514	41512	67002	108514	41512	67002	108514
TOTAL	425302	454078	879380	441437	469161	910598	456201	482585	938786	456201	482585	938786	456201	482585	938786	456201	482585	938786	456201	482585	938786	456201	482585	938786

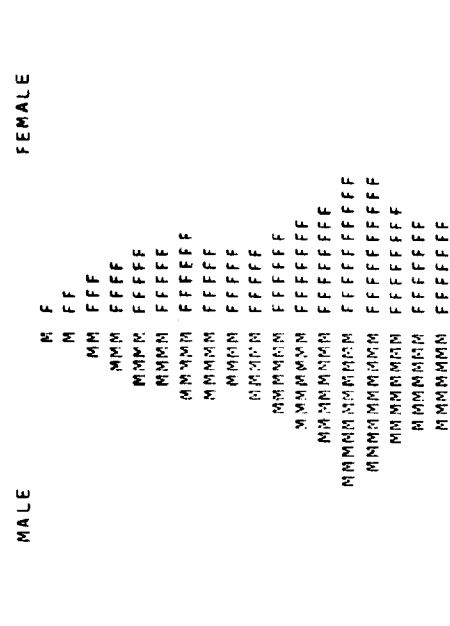
NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS CAPITAL B-REGION

1970



1980



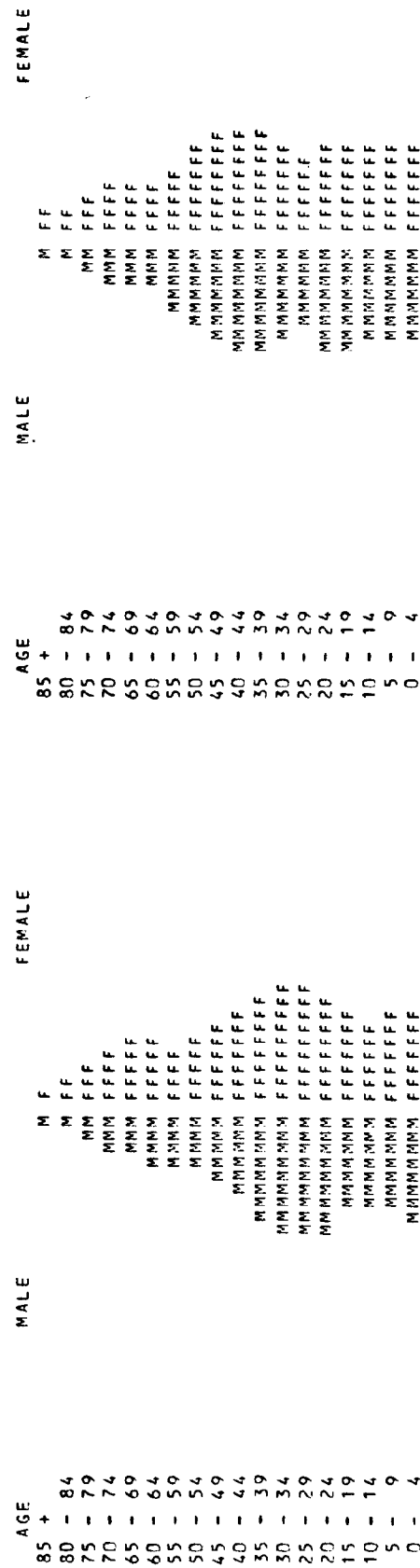
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 27.4)

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 29.4)

1990



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 32.4)

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 36.1)

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

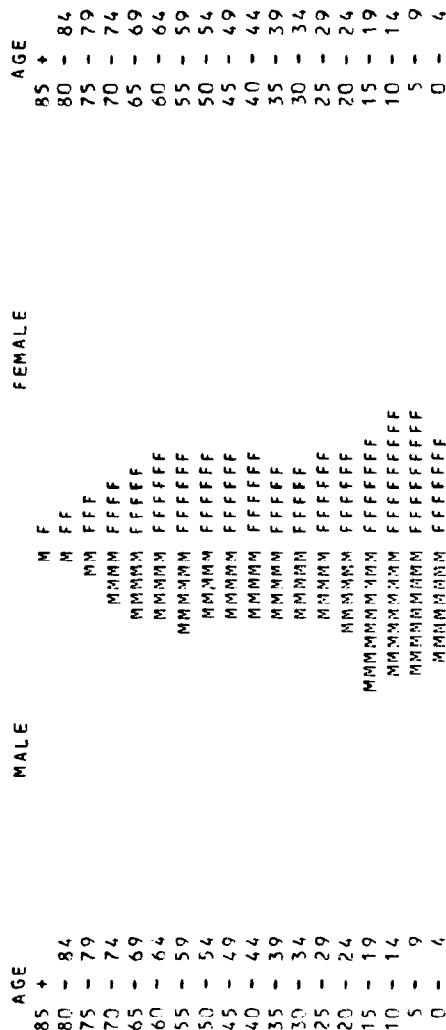
GREENE

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	1295	1224	2519	1315	1260	2575	1406	1345	2751	1674	1602	3276
5 - 19	4753	4171	8924	5171	4544	9715	5268	4609	9877	5178	4489	9667
20 - 44	4297	4651	8948	5288	5512	10800	6473	6610	13083	7743	7833	15576
45 - 64	3637	4118	7755	3991	4498	8489	4212	4777	8989	4363	4863	9226
65+	2212	2778	4990	2627	3470	6097	2912	4008	6920	3110	4488	7598
TOTAL	16194	16942	33136	18392	19284	37676	20271	21349	41620	22068	23275	45343
					1995			2000			2005	
0 - 4	1803	1725	3528	1880	1799	3679	1889	1806	3695	1943	1857	3800
5 - 19	5447	4771	10218	5875	5185	11060	6276	5574	11850	6448	5739	12187
20 - 44	8627	8556	17183	9213	8929	18142	9457	9172	18629	9645	9325	18970
45 - 64	4706	5232	9938	5169	5802	10971	5968	6481	12449	7093	7613	14706
65+	3224	4774	7998	3305	4920	8225	3303	4941	8244	3281	4852	8133
TOTAL	23807	25058	48865	25442	26635	52077	26893	27974	54867	28410	29386	57796

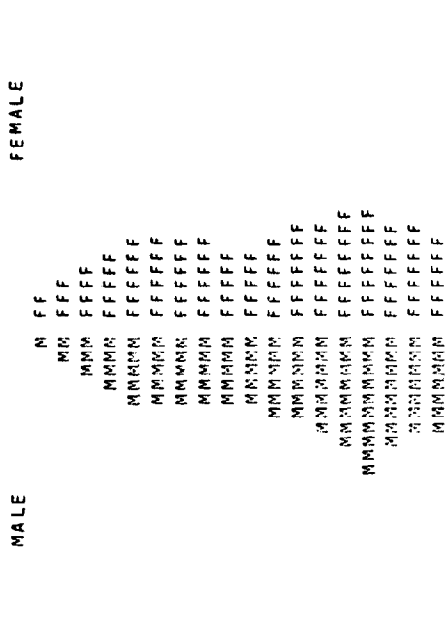
NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS GREENE

1970



1980



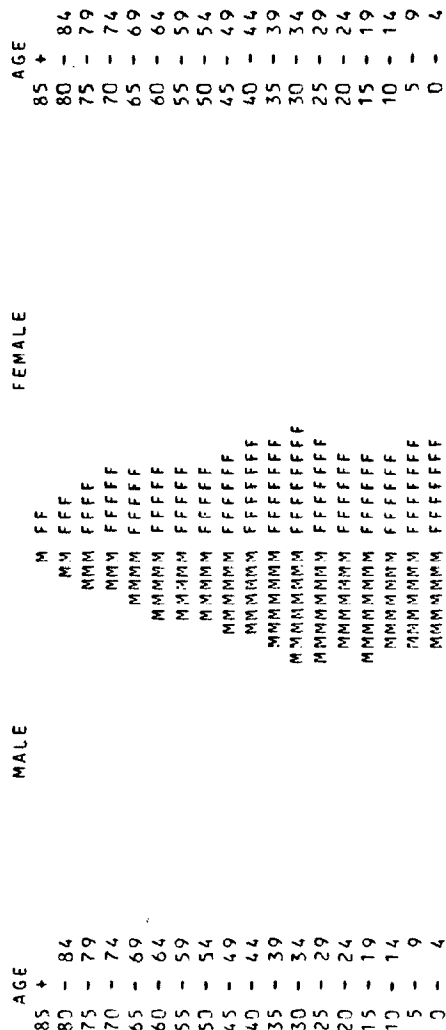
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 34.1)

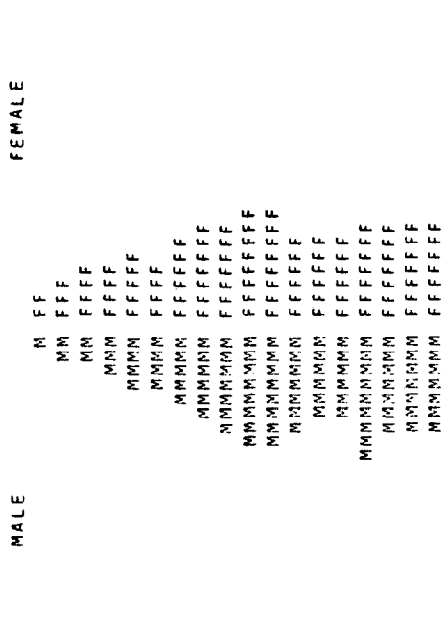
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 34.0)

1990



2000



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 35.0)

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 37.0)

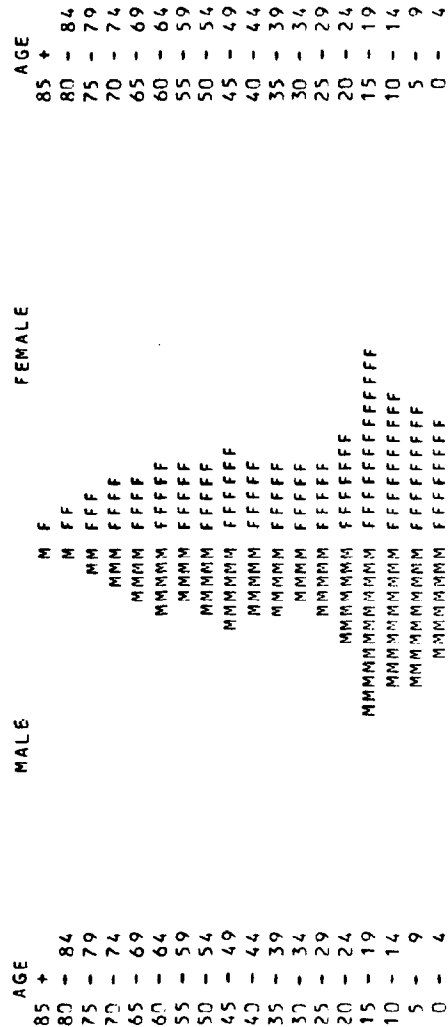
SCHÖHARIE

[illegible]

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS SCHOHAR.

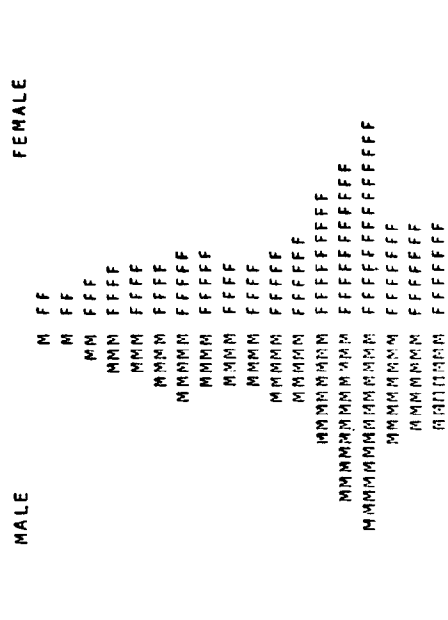
1970



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 28.3)

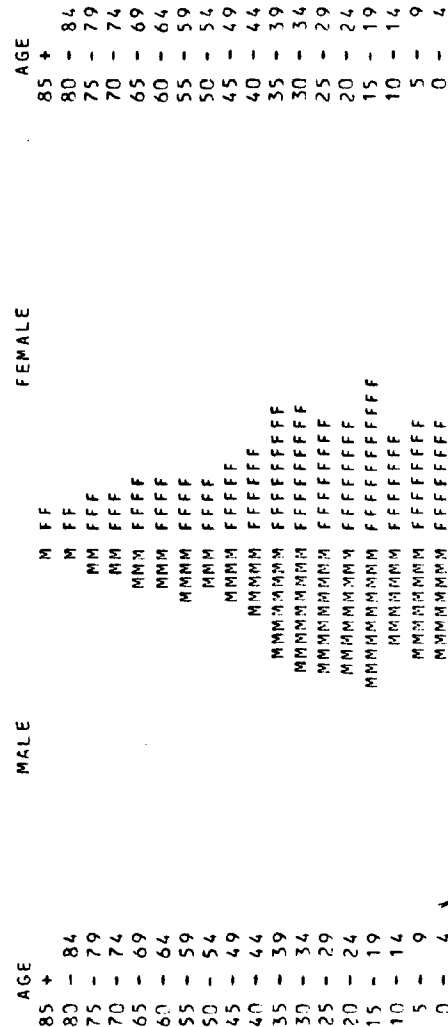
1980



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 26.9)

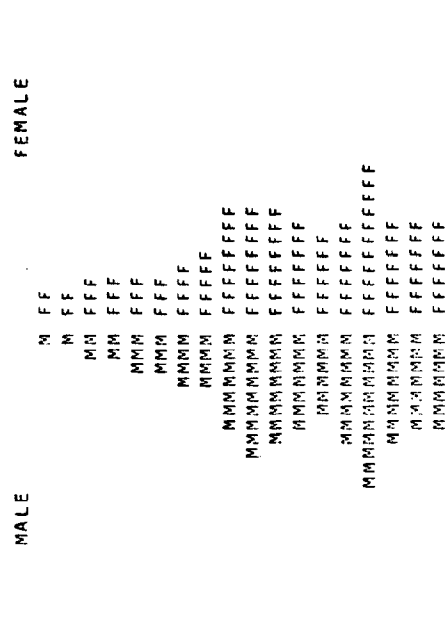
1990



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 29.8)

2000



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 32.4)

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP

CATSKILL SUB-REGION

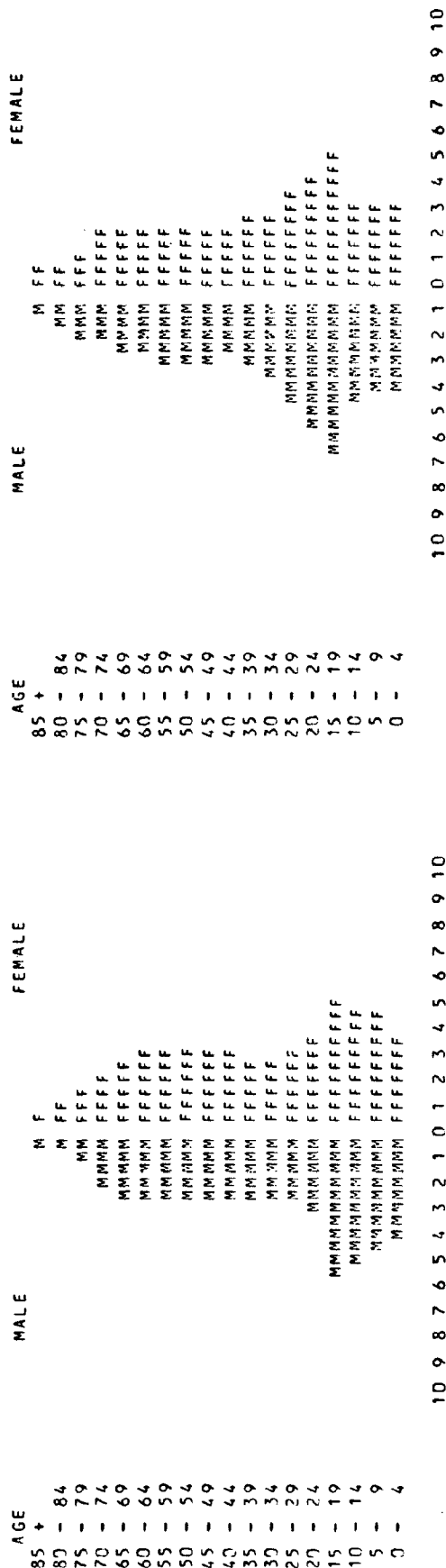
	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	2302	2155	4457	2308	2211	4519	2590	2478	5068	3087	2953	6040
5 - 19	8691	8079	16770	9634	8798	18432	9786	8986	18772	9694	8961	18655
20 - 44	7567	8049	15616	9468	9896	19364	11879	12184	24063	14474	14563	29037
45 - 64	6086	6723	12809	6583	7284	13867	6923	7635	14558	7126	7860	14986
65+	3682	4552	8234	4261	5570	9831	4532	6290	10822	4803	6980	11783
TOTAL	28328	29558	57886	32254	33759	66013	35710	37573	73283	39184	41317	80501
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
0 - 4	3356	3211	6567	3482	3331	6813	3504	3350	6854	3647	3486	7133
5 - 19	10323	9633	19956	11349	10620	21969	12192	11434	23626	12577	11802	24379
20 - 44	16344	16173	32517	17714	17152	34866	18309	17516	35825	18668	17878	36546
45 - 64	7577	8377	15954	8286	9369	17655	9950	11170	21120	12439	13587	26025
65+	5043	7540	12583	5202	7864	13066	5251	7982	13233	5221	7994	13215
TOTAL	42643	44934	87577	46033	48336	94369	49206	51452	100658	52551	54747	107298

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS CATSKILL CUB-REGION

1970

1980

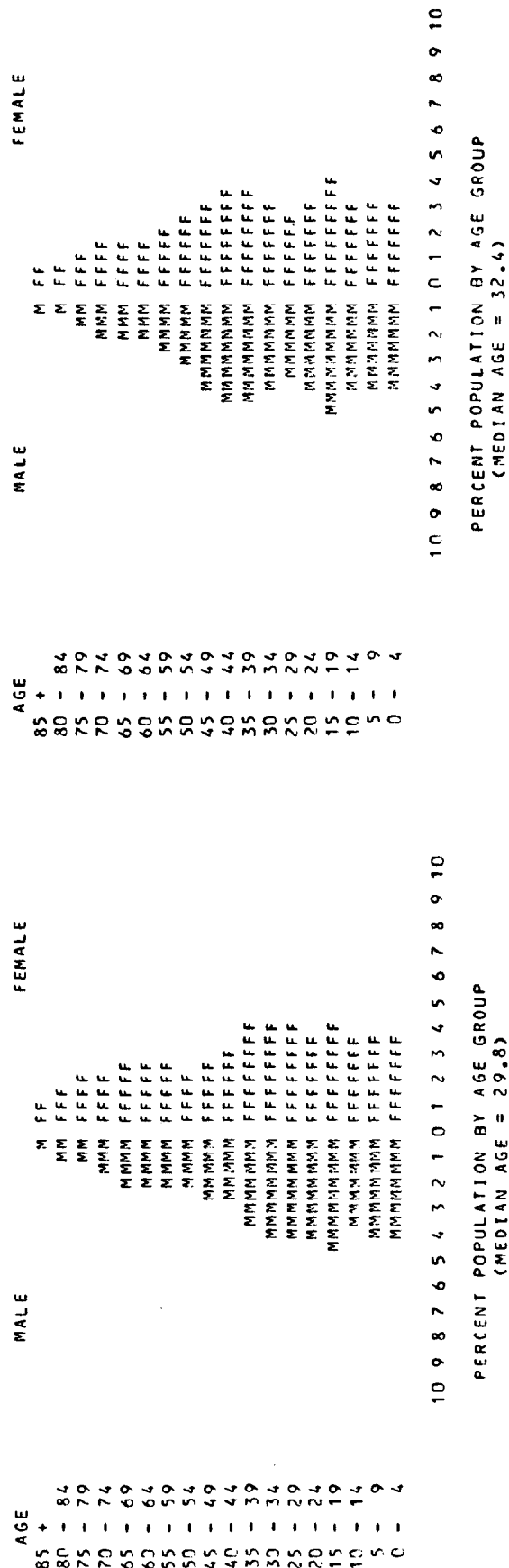


PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 28.3)

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 26.9)

0661

2000



PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP

COLUMBIA

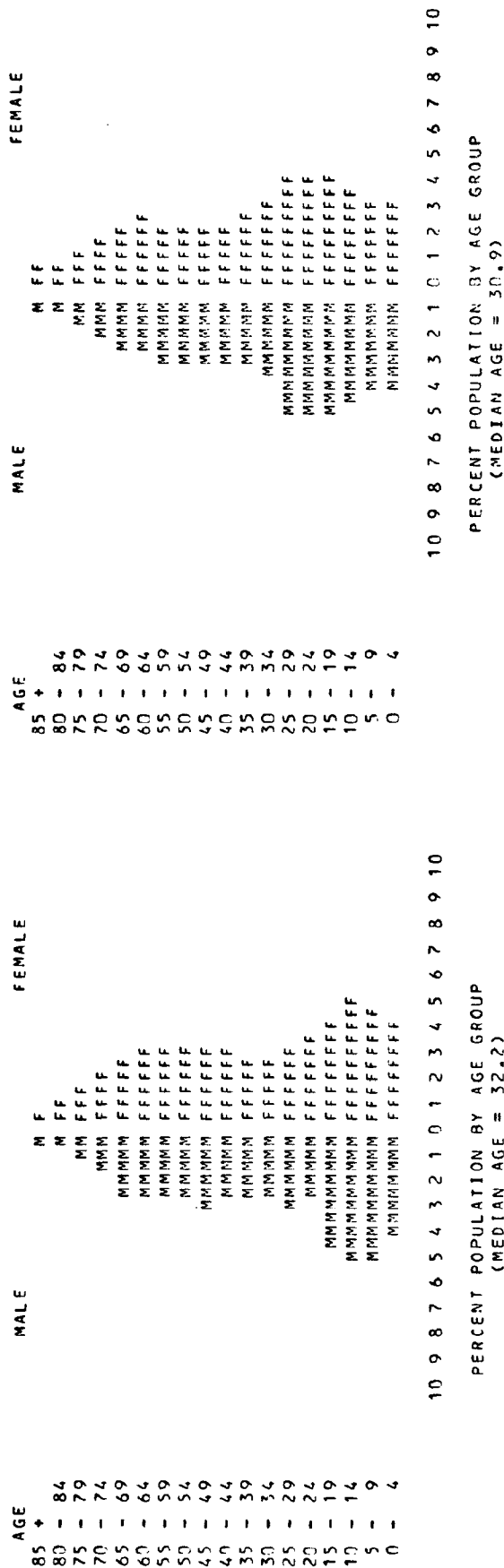
	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	2127	2014	4141	1853	1773	3626	2068	1980	4048	2468	2363	4831
5 - 19	7382	7023	14405	7663	7247	14910	7172	6830	14002	6811	6523	13334
20 - 44	6777	7329	14106	8297	8694	16991	10306	10572	20878	12427	12565	24992
45 - 64	5560	6062	11622	5570	6218	11788	5499	6136	11635	5453	6044	11497
65+	3190	4055	7245	3447	4548	7995	3550	4912	8462	3594	5271	8865
TOTAL	25036	26483	51519	26830	28480	55310	28595	30480	59075	30753	32766	63519
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
0 - 4	2697	2581	5278	2725	2607	5332	2772	2652	5424	2829	2705	5534
5 - 19	7094	6827	13921	7976	7678	15654	8709	8376	17085	9057	8706	17763
20 - 44	14046	14011	28057	14901	14530	29431	14895	14515	29410	14885	14557	29442
45 - 64	5620	6303	11923	6167	7103	13270	7870	8787	16657	9983	10837	20820
65+	3613	5392	9005	3594	5434	9028	3538	5349	8887	3520	5284	8804
TOTAL	33070	35114	68184	35363	37352	72715	37784	39679	77463	40274	42089	82363

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS COLUMBIA

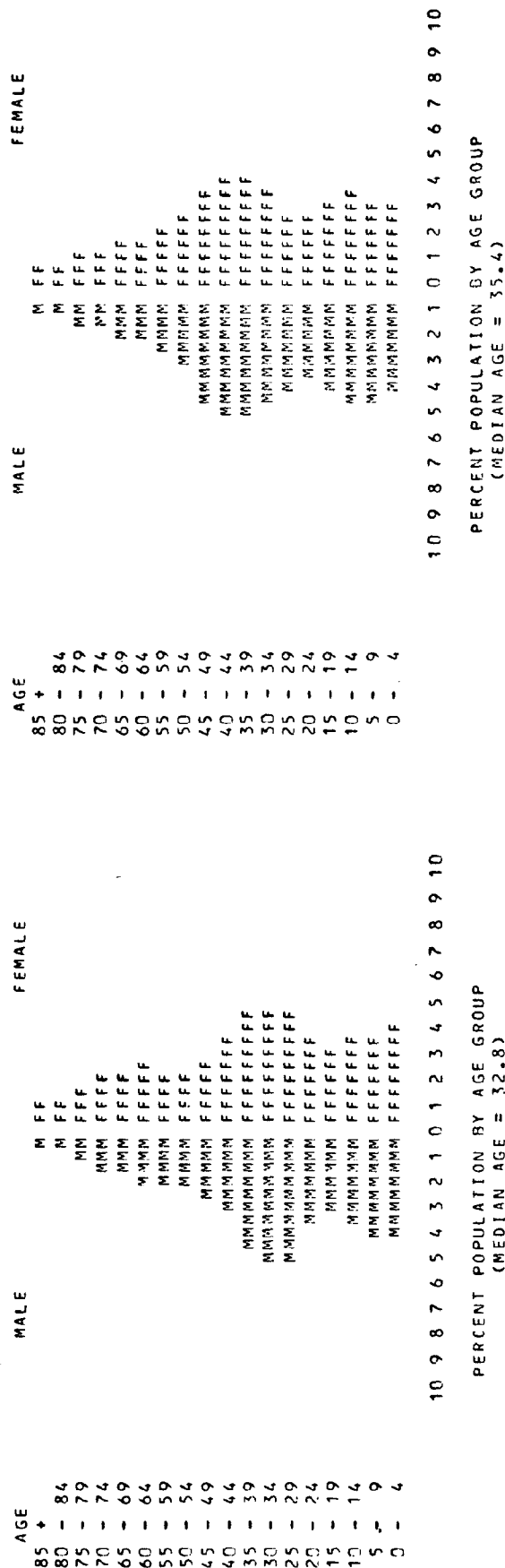
1970

1980



1990

2000



PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

DUTCHESS

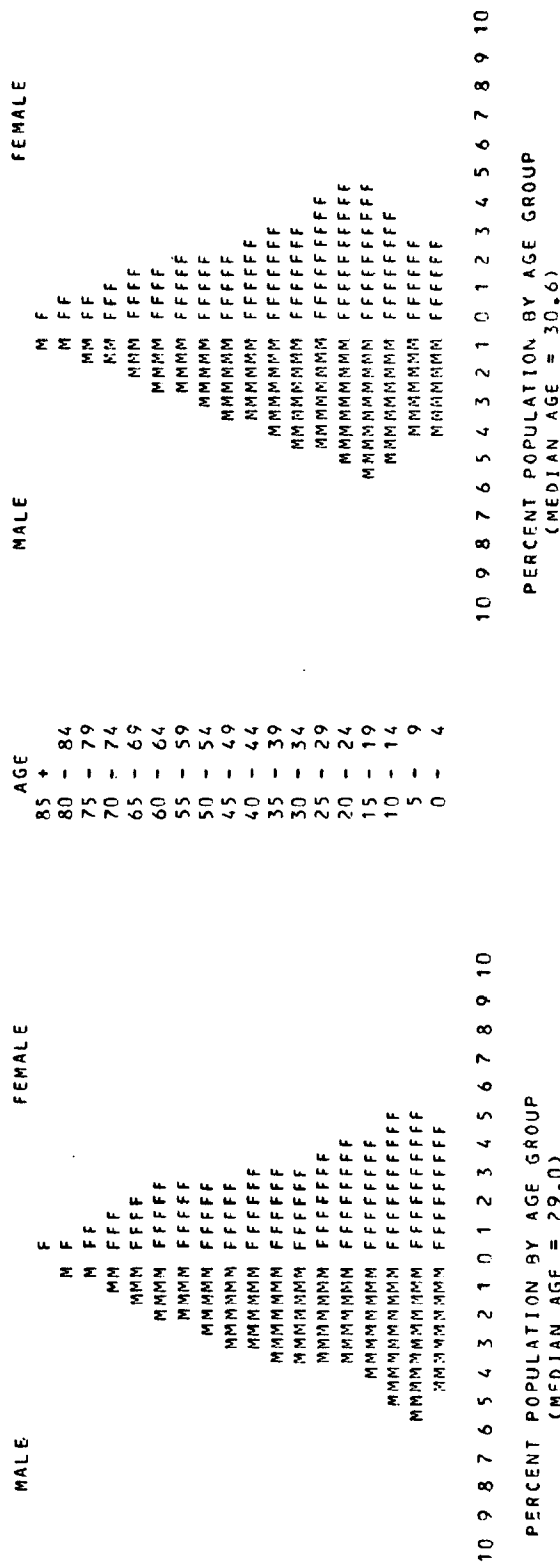
	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	9777	9493	19270	7777	7443	15220	8204	7852	16056	9827	9402	19229
5 - 19	31875	31321	63196	33351	32340	65691	31236	29621	60857	28386	26405	54791
20 - 44	37612	36770	74382	41334	40970	82304	47396	47946	95342	54842	55661	110503
45 - 64	20809	22204	43013	21604	23255	44859	23498	24559	48057	25656	26470	52126
65+	9317	13117	22434	10525	14314	24839	10387	15507	25894	10426	16753	27179
TOTAL	109390	112905	222295	114591	118322	232913	120721	125485	246206	129137	134691	263828
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	10938	10465	21403	11328	10835	22163	10594	10130	20724	10365	9912	20277
5 - 19	28487	26308	54795	31944	29585	61529	35553	32902	68455	36683	33815	70498
20 - 44	59891	60417	120308	61864	62125	123989	63039	62234	125273	62982	61400	124382
45 - 64	28226	29375	57601	31374	32676	64050	35236	38003	73239	41666	45346	87012
65+	10925	18038	28963	11771	19636	31407	12903	21032	33985	14085	22896	36981
TOTAL	138467	144603	283070	148281	154857	303138	157325	164351	321676	165781	173369	339150

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS DUTCH.

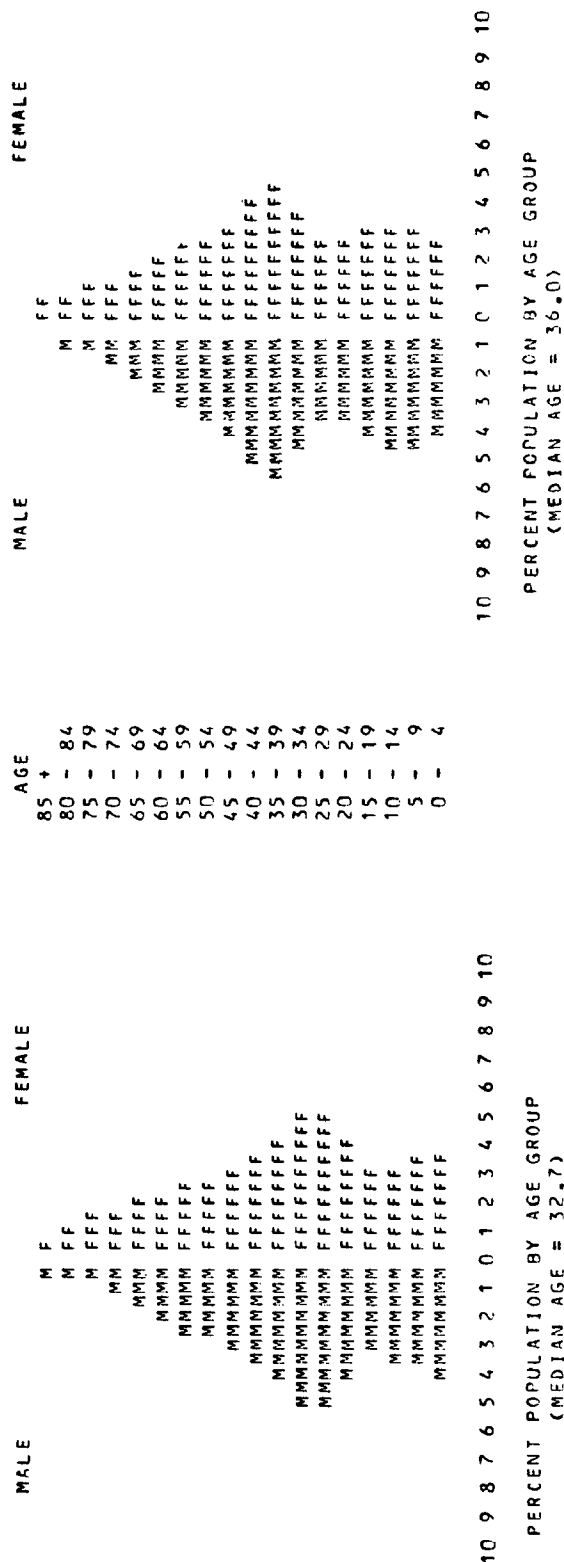
1970

1980



0661

2000



PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP - ORANGE

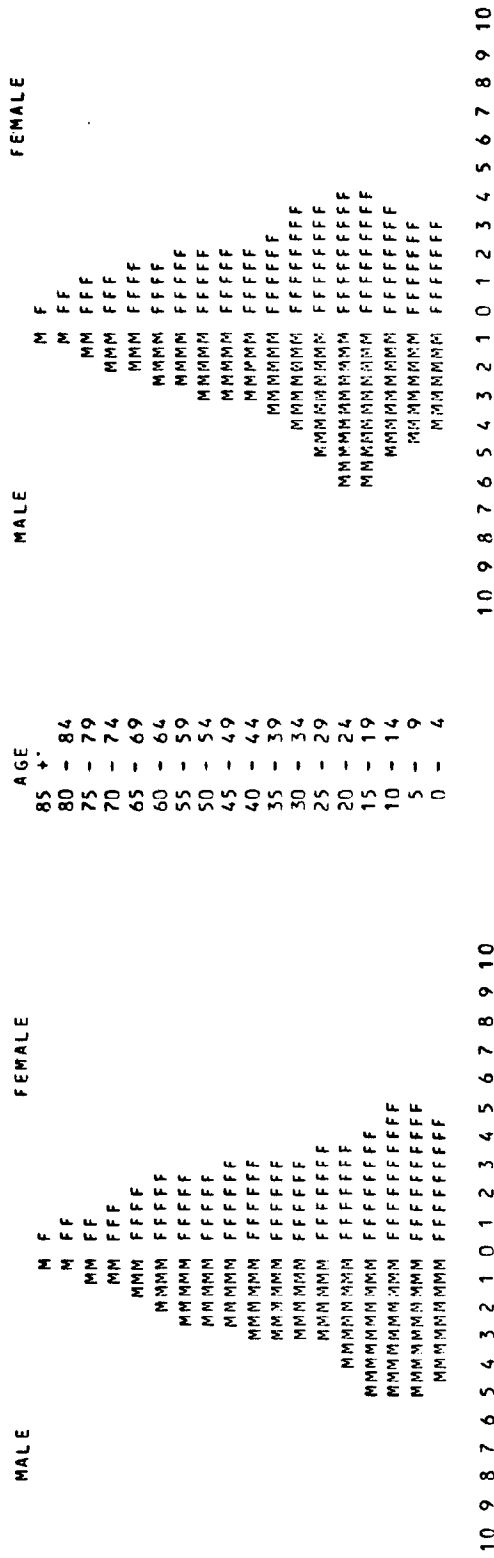
	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	9818	9611	19429	9187	8794	17981	9763	9345	19108	11686	11182	22868
5 - 19	34035	30897	64932	36604	33336	69940	36276	33630	69906	35436	32836	68272
20 - 44	34009	34600	68609	40316	40199	80515	49901	48916	98817	61145	59636	120781
45 - 64	21817	22963	44780	22933	24559	47492	24193	26220	50413	26006	28363	54369
65+	10215	13692	23907	11228	15590	26818	12453	17691	30144	13567	19950	33517
TOTAL	109894	111763	221657	120268	122478	242746	132586	135832	268388	147840	151967	299807
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	13539	12951	26490	14583	13949	28532	15181	14517	29698	15818	15127	30945
5 - 19	37625	34711	72336	42553	39457	82010	48292	44976	93268	52586	49102	101688
20 - 44	70977	68636	139613	78039	74542	152581	82559	78815	161374	85566	82793	168359
45 - 64	28633	31924	60557	33131	37396	70527	41199	45826	87025	52964	56606	109570
65+	14764	22292	37056	15902	24620	40522	16926	26570	43496	18272	28989	47261
TOTAL	165538	170514	336052	184208	189964	374172	204157	210704	414861	225206	232617	457823

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS ORANGE

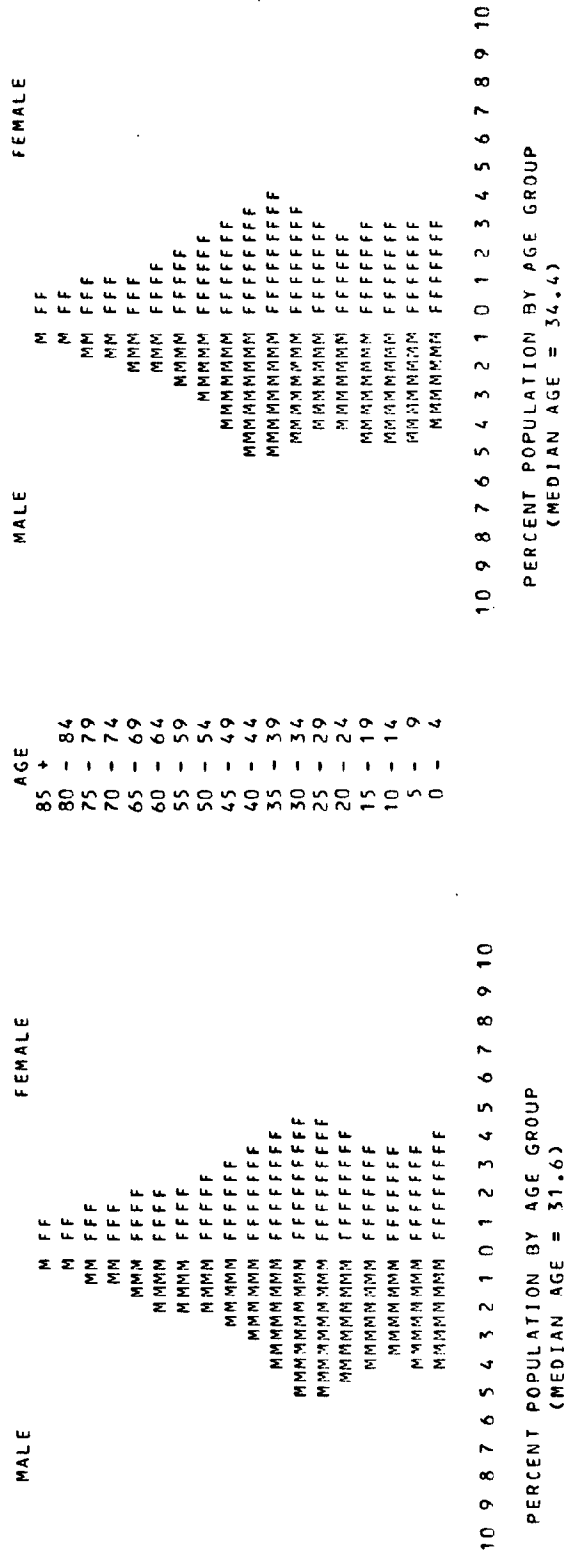
1970

1980



1990

2000



PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

PUTNAM

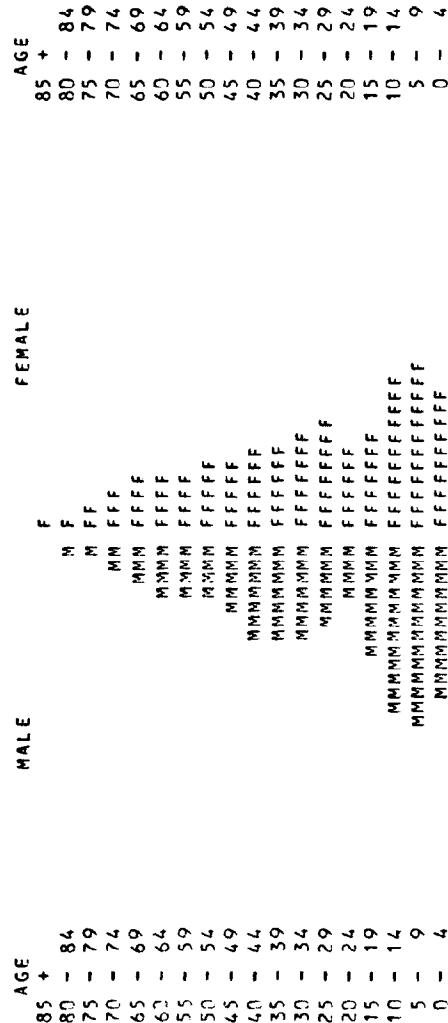
	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	3028	2740	5768	2361	2260	4621	2592	2481	5073	3426	3279	6705
5 - 19	9135	8606	17741	11705	10865	22570	11902	11124	23026	10771	10025	20796
20 - 44	8783	9403	18186	11891	12058	23949	15683	15692	31375	19689	19465	39154
45 - 64	4901	5134	10035	5856	5975	11831	6815	6920	13735	8083	8290	16373
65+	2218	2748	4966	2469	3354	5823	2486	3781	6267	2446	4102	6548
TOTAL	28065	28631	56696	34282	34512	68794	39478	39998	79476	44415	45161	89576
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	4189	4007	8196	4352	4162	8514	4068	3890	7958	3864	3695	7559
5 - 19	10335	9825	20160	11803	11297	23100	13415	12928	26343	14082	13603	27685
20 - 44	22939	22257	45196	24597	23702	48299	24701	24151	48852	24363	24063	48426
45 - 64	9477	10064	19541	10280	11287	21567	12173	12950	25123	14767	15392	30159
65+	2563	4257	6820	2927	4584	7511	3243	5075	8248	3807	5823	9630
TOTAL	49503	50410	99913	53959	55032	108991	57600	58924	116524	60883	62576	123459

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS PUTNAM

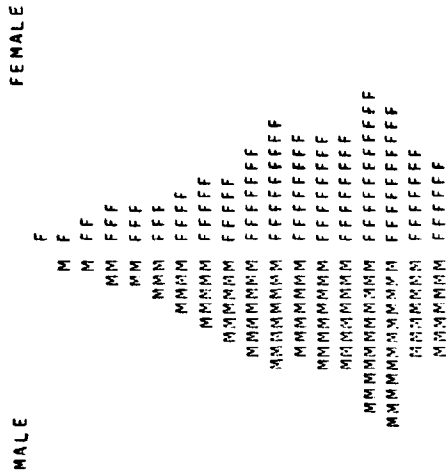
1970

1980



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 27.5)

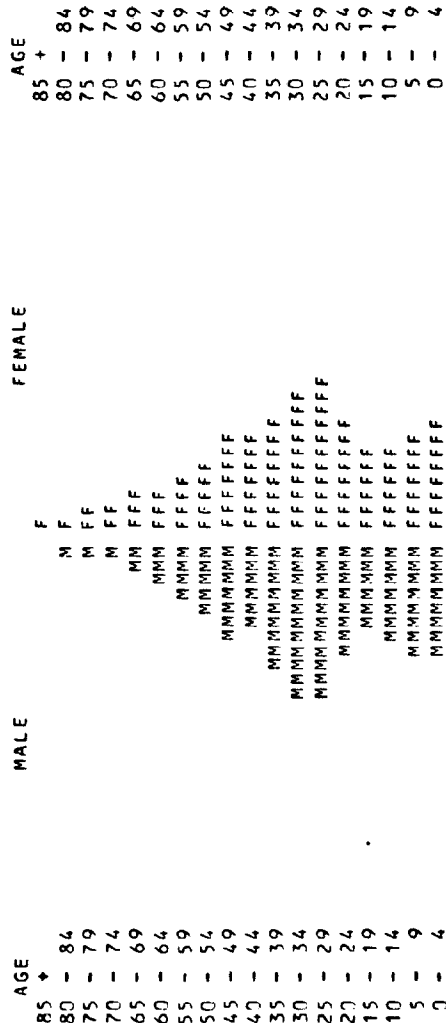


10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 28.9)

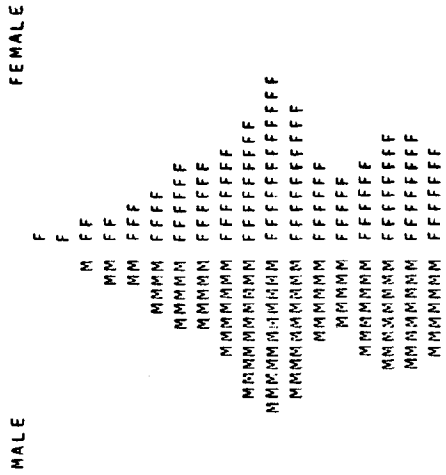
1990

2000



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 31.1)



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 34.8)

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

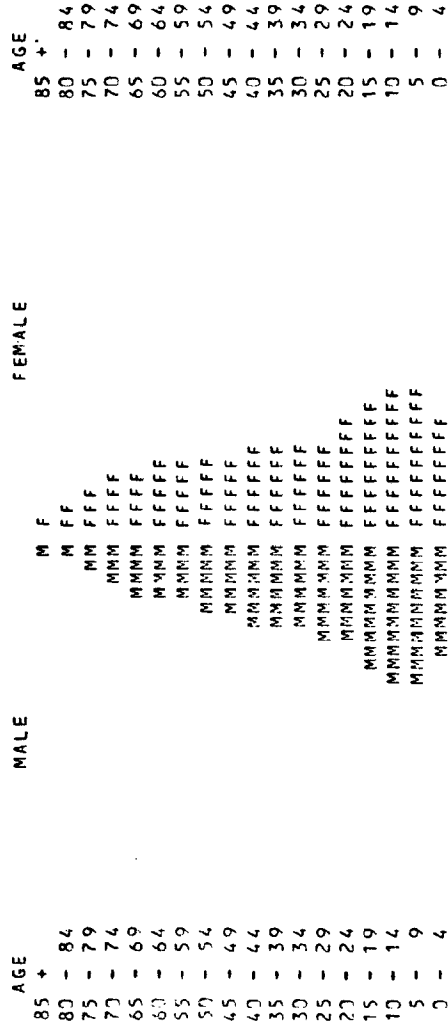
ROCKLAND

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	10773	10626	21399	8046	7702	15748	8671	8300	16971	11063	10585	21648
5 - 19	38444	36584	75028	41604	39251	80855	37133	35505	72638	31599	30684	62283
20 - 44	36501	40476	76977	41731	44798	86529	51345	53165	104510	63314	63285	126599
45 - 64	20170	20242	40412	24630	24032	48662	28234	28359	56593	30230	32323	62553
65+	6249	9838	16087	7499	11695	19194	8959	13798	22757	9782	14695	24477
TOTAL	112137	117766	229903	123510	127478	250988	134342	139127	273469	145988	151572	297560
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	12439	11899	24338	12492	11948	24440	11489	10987	22476	10797	10325	21122
5 - 19	31002	29886	60888	35124	33859	68983	38836	37409	76245	39228	37769	76997
20 - 44	71492	70834	142326	74062	72743	146805	73198	71474	144672	68970	68204	137174
45 - 64	31151	34997	66148	31829	37108	68937	36133	41510	77643	46537	50122	96659
65+	11506	16489	27995	14096	19571	33667	15717	22919	38636	16227	25671	41898
TOTAL	157590	164105	321695	167603	175229	342832	175373	184299	359672	181759	192091	373850

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS ULSTER

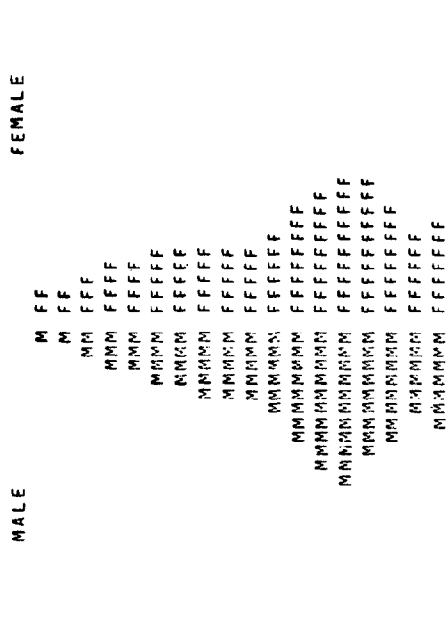
1970



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 29.0)

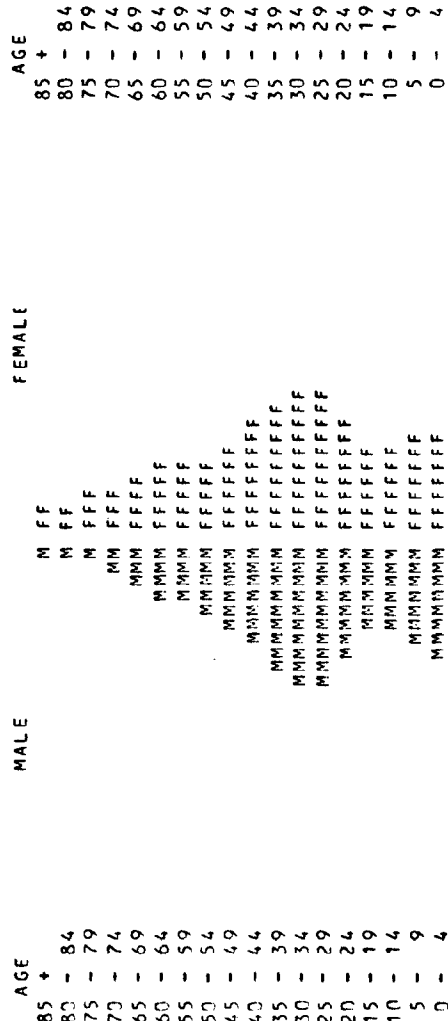
1980



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 30.1)

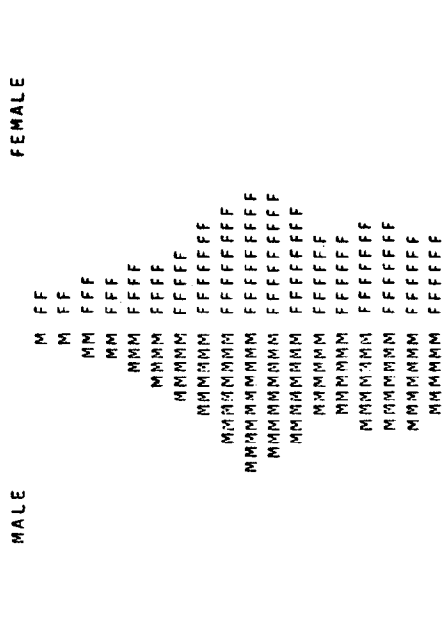
1990



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 33.0)

2000



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 36.7)

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

WESTCHESTER

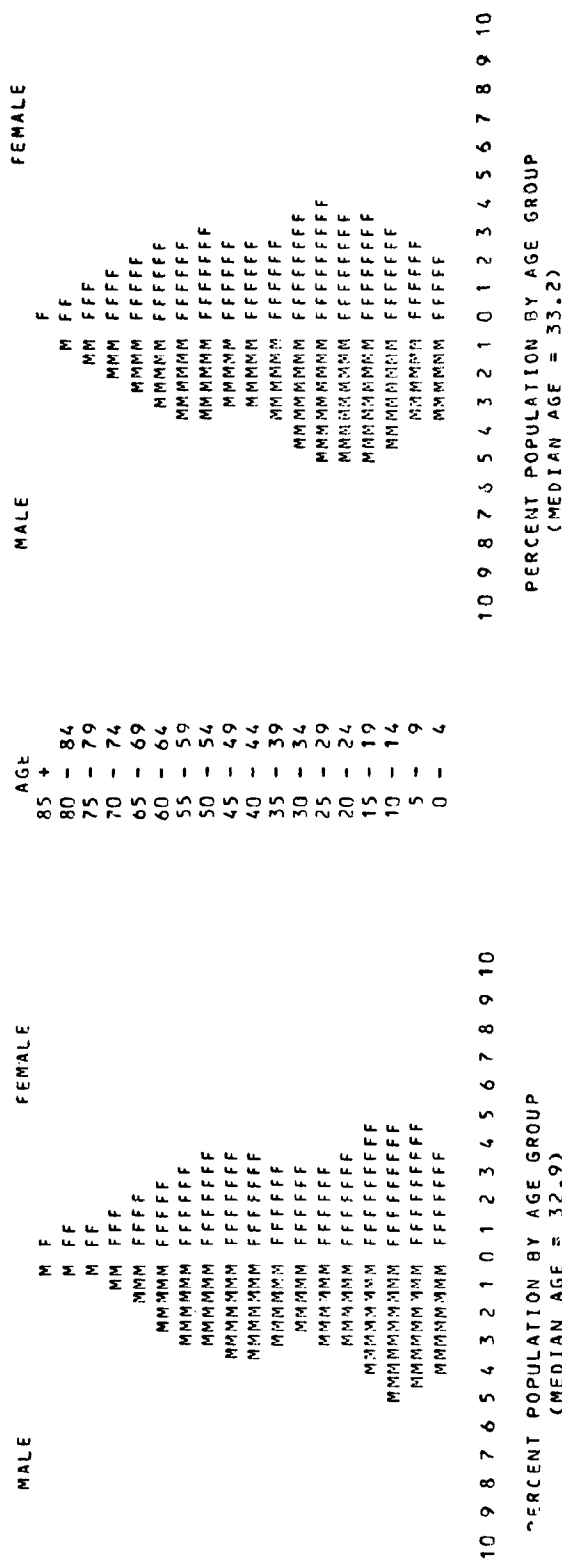
	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	33697	32611	66308	26520	25385	51905	23871	22848	46719	26008	24887	50895
5 - 19	121345	119297	240642	113830	108499	222329	96702	92916	189618	81439	78647	160086
20 - 44	127521	147858	275379	139959	151960	291919	155241	163462	318703	171774	176032	347806
45 - 64	102366	114747	217113	98393	112998	211391	91573	106663	198236	84389	99995	184384
65+	38419	56545	94964	41295	61270	102565	43934	67448	111382	45235	72740	117975
TOTAL	423348	471058	894406	419997	460112	880109	411321	453337	864658	408845	452301	861146
2000												
0 - 4	27414	26226	53640	26959	25785	52744	24803	23717	48520	22861	21859	44720
5 - 19	75743	72976	148719	78163	75303	153466	82853	79788	162641	82516	79431	161947
20 - 44	179481	182522	362003	175050	175897	350947	165992	163493	329485	153530	152135	305665
45 - 64	81425	96005	177430	87391	101723	189114	101051	116979	218030	121434	134395	255829
65+	47193	77849	125042	48270	81648	129918	47102	82053	129165	44716	80658	125374
TOTAL	411256	455578	866834	415833	460356	876189	421801	466040	887841	425057	468478	893535

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

POPULATION PYRAMIDS WESTCHESTER 2

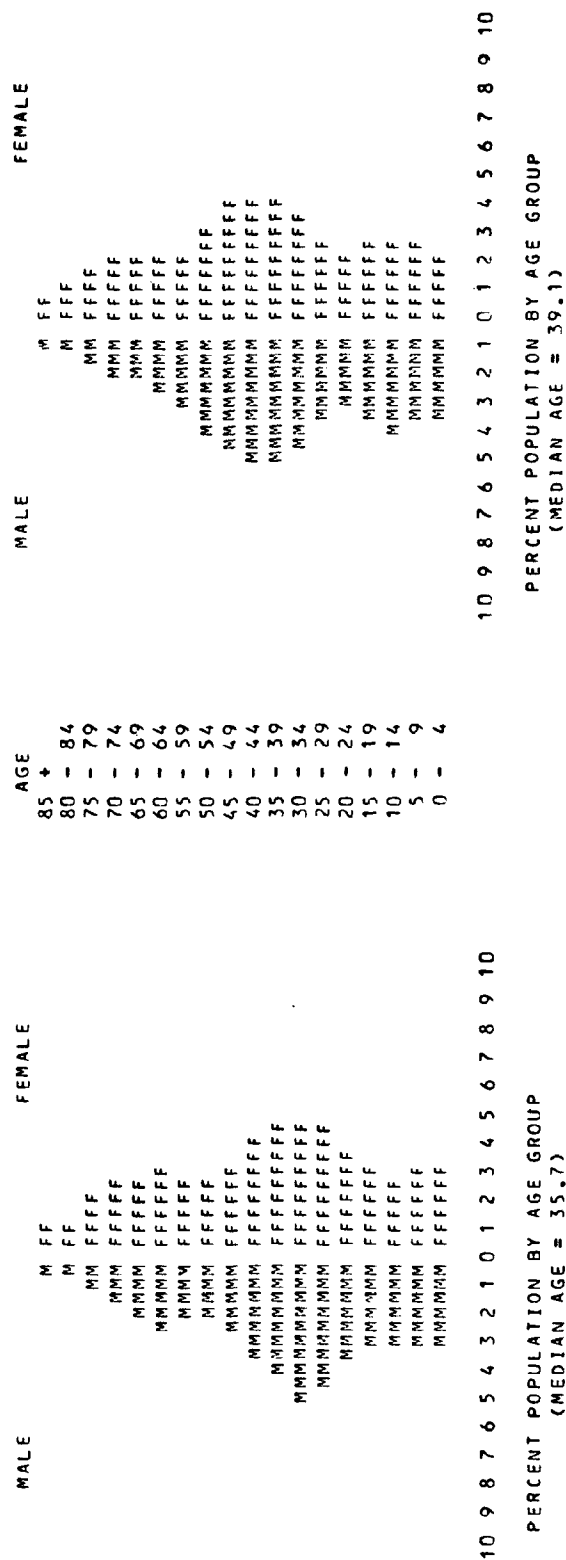
1970

1980



1997

2000



PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

MID-HUDSON SUBREGION

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	75190	72847	148037	60825	58220	119045	60793	58189	118982	71011	67949	138960
5 - 19	262778	253783	516561	266093	252294	518387	239929	228944	468873	212381	202749	415130
20 - 44	273315	298868	572183	310073	325254	635327	362366	371856	734222	421150	424496	845646
45 - 64	188812	205954	394766	193320	212676	405996	195113	215380	410493	195911	218537	414448
65+	76668	109502	186170	83847	121423	205270	89245	134693	223938	92711	145775	238486
TOTAL	876763	940954	1817717	914158	969867	1884025	947446	1009062	1956508	993164	1059506	2052670
	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	78341	74946	153287	79284	75833	155117	75428	72129	147557	72853	69666	142519
5 - 19	208437	198254	406691	227561	216665	444226	248714	236893	485607	255110	242849	497959
20 - 44	467157	460044	920201	470096	464844	934940	464753	454876	919629	448845	441993	890838
45 - 64	201878	226923	428801	219632	248188	467840	257003	288916	545919	315723	342491	658214
65+	98429	157135	255564	104961	168956	273917	108057	176747	284804	109481	183303	292784
TOTAL	1047242	1117302	2164544	1101554	1174486	2276040	1153955	1229561	2383516	1202012	1280302	2482314

NYS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
APRIL 1978

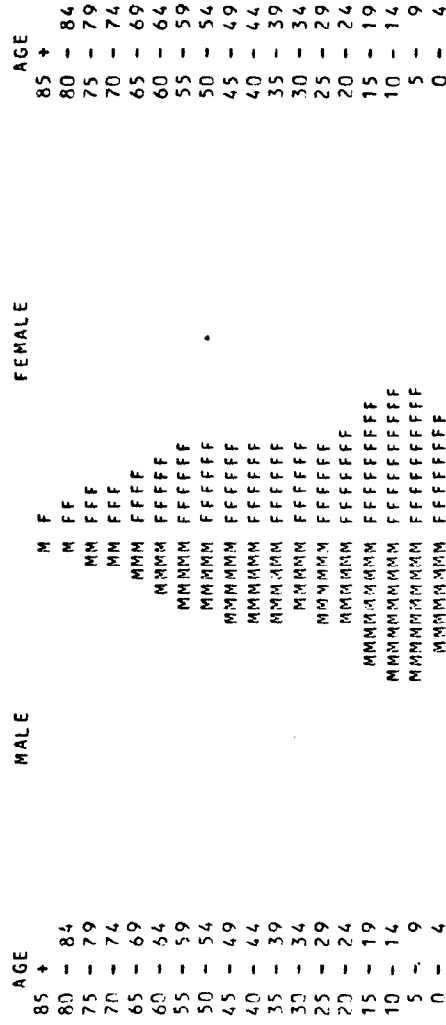
HUDSON RIVER BASIN

PROJECTED POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP -

	1970			1975			1980			1985		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	134109	128942	263051	111585	106811	218396	111441	106664	218105	127426	121930	249356
5 - 19	461688	445390	907078	460508	439113	899621	418022	400538	818560	376087	359631	735718
20 - 44	467162	505864	973046	530454	551018	1081472	615847	626785	1242632	706553	709221	1415774
45 - 64	333260	365972	699232	336506	373667	710173	331993	370947	702940	326259	366919	693178
65+	141718	204234	345952	151974	222919	374893	161372	243979	405351	168364	262492	430856
TOTAL	1537937	1650422	3188359	1591027	1693528	3284555	1638675	1748913	3387588	1704689	1820193	3524882

POPULATION PYRAMIDS HUDSON RIVER BASIN

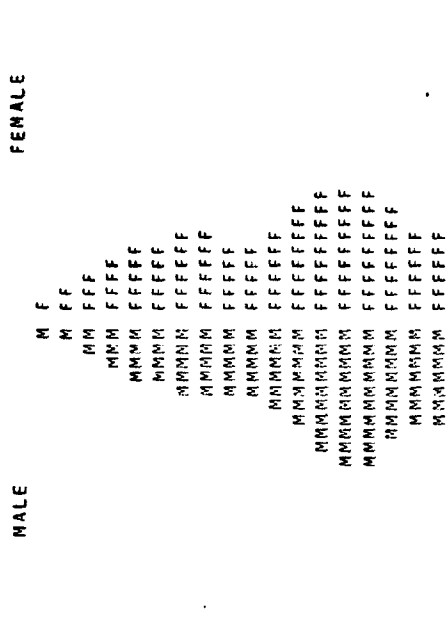
1970



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 32.9)

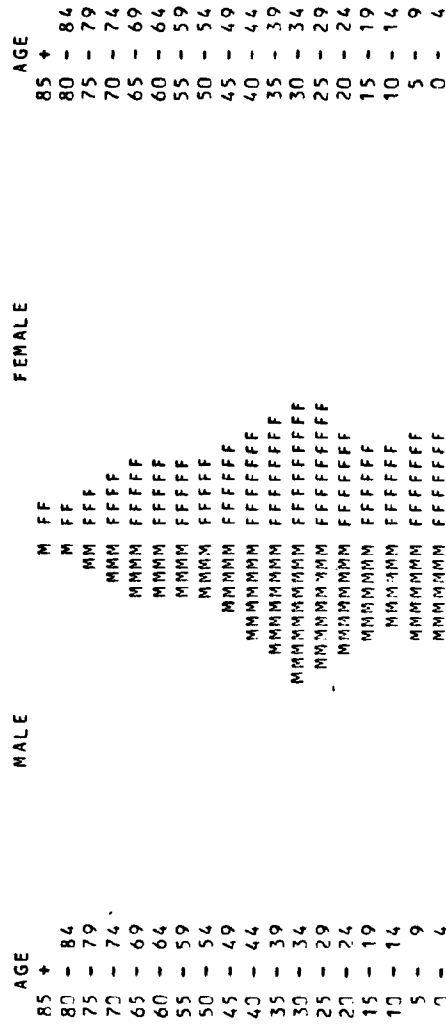
1980



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 33.2)

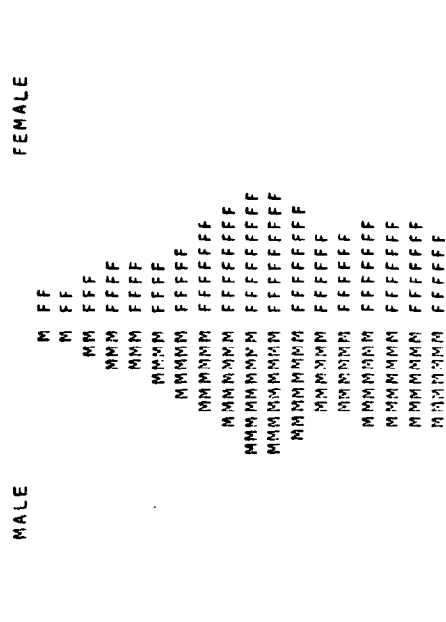
1990



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 35.7)

2000



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PERCENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(MEDIAN AGE = 39.1)

CHAPTER V

THE ECONOMIC PROFILE AND OUTLOOK TO THE YEAR 2000

HUDSON RIVER BASIN LEVEL-B STUDY

CHAPTER V

THE ECONOMIC PROFILE AND OUTLOOK TO THE YEAR 2000

INTRODUCTION

The Hudson River Basin can be viewed within the context of a larger region of Northeast states to develop a broader regional perspective of an economic outlook and to assess long-term economic trends and prospects within a national framework. The purpose of the national and Northeast view is to provide a comprehensive review of the recent change in the nature, character and extent of the economic adjustment, and structural economic shifts affecting the profile of the Hudson River Basin in the seventies. It will also assist to identify some of the key factors influencing the region's near-term and longer term economic prospects.

This paper presents an analysis of the profile of total employment for the Hudson River Basin from 1960 through 1974. The analysis begins with an assessment of economic activity to ascertain future levels of development. The change in the character of economic activity (employment) is measured through a study of the recent shifting industrial structure. The location and dispersion of economic activity among the sub-areas of the basin are also discussed. Finally, a review of economic prospects for the Basin is undertaken within the context of the national outlook. Specific potential factors are mentioned which will influence the competitive position on the region over the longer term.

NATIONAL AND NORTHEAST PERSPECTIVE

The Hudson River Basin is situated within a larger region of Northeast states. The Northeast quadrant of the nation has been undergoing a long-term dispersal of economic activity since World War II. As a result, the Northeast has experienced a decline in its relative economic position to the nation and no longer leads in industrial development in the United States. The disparity between the rate of economic development in the Hudson River Basin and the nation is partly the result of an exporting of skilled jobs, investment, capital, industries and people away from the Northeast during this period. At the same time, it has imported lower skilled and lower income people, searching for economic opportunity, which eventually increased social service costs.

The suburbanization process during the post-war period marked the beginning of a decline in economic activity in central cities in the Northeast. The migration of younger,

white collar and relatively skilled labor force to suburban areas was followed by the relocation of manufacturing facilities from antiquated multi-story plants in urban centers to modern new space outside central cities, designed to take advantage of up-to-date technological innovations.

Shifts in private sector employment have been observed from urbanized areas to non-metropolitan areas concurrently with shifts from the Northeast to the South and Southwest. Since the Northeast is disproportionately urban, its regional economic shifts have been more pronounced than other regions of the nation. This change in the regional economic competitive position of the Northeast in favor of the South and West has occurred for a number of reasons, such as:

- (1) the impact of construction of the interstate highway system and air travel in shrinking economic space, contributing to a highly integrated national economy, mobility of population and suburbanization;
- (2) technological change, including:
 - (a) evolving production technologies;
 - (b) communication technology which permits greater decentralization of many activities;
 - (c) manufacturing production line technology which requires spacious single floor facilities;
 - (d) inability to quickly adapt to new technology with existing capital stock and land use patterns;
 - (e) change in technology has altered location decisions (e.g. widespread adoption of air-conditioning has largely erased climate handicaps and opened up Southern locations to industry).
- (3) aging, if not obsolescent, capital (plant and equipment) due to declining relative rate of return on capital from high taxes, high labor costs (wages) and energy costs, which, in turn, further reduces the efficiency and increases the cost of production;

- (4) migration of labor to areas where the present value of life-cycle, disposable (after-tax) income is greater;
- (5) increasing relative social consciousness (welfare burden) of large metropolitan areas, whose population is disproportionately located in the Northeast;
- (6) increasing importance of amenities as a location factor, changing consumer tastes and lifestyles, and declining quality of life in urban centers (e.g., pollution, decline in public safety and property values, and decay of central cities);
- (7) rising relative per capita income; declining relative cost of living and increasing living standard in the South and West in relation to the Northeast;
- (8) improved social status and labor market conditions of blacks in the South and the reversal of net migration of blacks from the South to the Northeast and North Central regions;
- (9) shifting markets in favor of the South and West which encourages further development by broadening their economic base and developing newer centers of economic concentrations; (e.g., some industries require a market size threshold before taking advantage of economics of scale);
- (10) changing labor market conditions (e.g., mechanization which displaced unskilled farm workers from the rural South and increased migration to the North to compete for fewer jobs) during the 1950's and 1960's resulted in the immigration of low skilled and low income people to the Northeast;
- (11) traffic congestion that affects transportation costs, particularly in larger metropolitan areas largely concentrated in Northeast;
- (12) high energy costs, as a result of increasing dependency upon foreign oil sources;
- (13) increases in agriculture and commodity prices shifting income and wealth to the South and West;
- (14) shifts in international trade creating trend toward lower employment in manufacturing;

- (15) lower land costs in the Sunbelt and higher costs in Northeast to reconstruct already developed lands;
- (16) economic impact of a regional imbalance of federal policies which have drained the Northeast and Midwest of \$30 billion and added \$22 billion to the South and West in fiscal 1975 alone; and
- (17) relatively high public sector (state and local government) expenditures and taxes has contributed to the reduction of the regional comparative advantage, particularly in New York State.

The overall shift after 1970 was more pronounced than the strong expansionary decade of the 1960's which postponed the demise of marginal high-cost enterprises. An acceleration of the relative deterioration of economic activity was precipitated during the 1969-70 recession and primarily took place in large SMSA's in the Northeast. Smaller central city counties have participated in the decline to a more limited extent, while non-metropolitan counties have tended to grow, although to a lesser degree in more recent years than the boom years of the 1960's -- a fact reflecting two national recessions since 1970, the latter being the most severe since the 1930's.

The current trends of economic disparity between the Northeast and the nation continue during the recovery following the 1973-1975 recession. While national employment has shown considerable improvement, the Northeast has failed to show the same resilience. The Northeast recovery can be characterized as slow and hesitant, while improvement of regional comparative advantages are being masked by current public sector weakness.

LEVEL OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE HUDSON RIVER BASIN, 1960 TO 1974

The Region trends reflect the cessation of growth in the nation's oldest and largest manufacturing metropolitan centers in the Northeast, the shift away from the Northeast to the Sunbelt and the continuation of suburbanization and exurbanization of central city activity. The Region is composed of several old but relatively small metropolitan areas such as the Albany-Schenectady-Troy, Poughkeepsie and Utica-Rome SMSA's, as well as part of the New York SMSA. The deterioration of large metropolitan areas does not directly impact the Region. Therefore, the Region shares less of the economic malaise characteristic of the urban Northeast-such as an absolute secular decline in employment.

During the 1960's, employment grew at a rapid enough rate to increase the regional share of U.S. total employment from 1.4% to 1.47%. Table V-A shows estimates of total employ-

ment by industry from 1960 to 1974. Loss of manufacturing jobs in the Region's metropolitan areas was concealed by gains in the non-goods producing sectors, particularly services and government employment. The net result was an approximate increase of 244,000 jobs in the Region during the 1960-1970 decades.

The Regional trend represents a gradual erosion in relative shares of total employment in the nation since 1970. While employment actually increased by 41,500 in the Region over the 1970-74 period, more than 6,300,000 additional jobs were added throughout the nation, bringing about a decline in the Region's share from 1.47 to 1.41% of total jobs in the nation. The rate of growth of employment in the Region between 1970 and 1974 declined to about one-third the annual rate during the previous decade. This mirrors the dramatic slowdown in the national economy where the real gross national product and per capita income during the seventies have increased at less than one-half the average annual rate of the sixties.

Character and Composition of Economic Activity

An examination of the Region's economy on an industry by industry basis, suggests a gradual deterioration in the manufacturing sector since the 1960's, masked, to some extent, by continuing increases in the public sector in the latter half of the sixties and early seventies. The Region lost almost 34,000 manufacturing jobs (12% of all manufacturing in the Region) over the recent four-year period of the seventies.

The traditional dominance of manufacturing in the Hudson River Basin (33% of total employment in 1960) raises questions about the Region's future economic vitality. Job losses in the manufacturing sector (33,700) were greater than job gains in either retail trade (17,253), services (32,300), F.I.R.E. (7,900), or government (19,500). Employment increases in these nonmanufacturing sectors comprised most of the net increases in total employment of 41,500 since 1970.

The composition of industry change between 1970-74 differed from previous years. Table V-B reveals the percent distribution of total employment by major industry from 1960-1974. Agriculture, forestry and fishing and manufacturing showed a net decline over the whole period. Retail trade, services, F.I.R.E. and government not only expanded at the greatest rate since 1960, but accounted for more than the net growth since 1970. The Region's economy differs significantly in industrial composition from the 1960's. The primary or extractive sector of agriculture and mining now generates

TABLE V-A

Industry	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE HUDSON BASIN REGION 1960, 1970, AND 1974					
	1960	1970	1974	Change 1960-70		Change 1970-74
				Number	Percent	Number
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	33,550	23,052	22,894	-10,498	-31.3	-158
Mining	2,217	2,702	2,273	485	21.9	-429
Construction	38,167	52,742	52,387	14,575	38.2	-355
Manufacturing	291,058	302,811	269,090	11,753	4.0	-33,721
Transportation, Communications & P.U.	49,538	62,479	61,035	12,941	26.1	-1,444
Wholesale Trade	40,242	51,547	52,243	11,305	28.1	696
Retail Trade	144,036	192,348	209,601	48,312	33.5	17,253
F.I.R.E.	34,735	45,951	53,830	11,216	32.3	7,879
Services	144,498	212,515	244,777	68,017	47.1	32,262
Government	156,643	232,379	251,884	75,736	48.3	19,505
Total	934,684	1,178,526	1,220,014	243,842	26.1	41,488
						3.5

Source: Regina B. Armstrong, "Demographic and Economic Trends in the Hudson River Basin Region 1960 to 1974"; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

2.1% of total employment as compared with 3.6% in 1960; the secondary or goods-producing sectors of construction and manufacturing has fallen from 35.2% to 26.4% of total employment; and the service sector has risen from 58.4% to 70.1% of all jobs by 1974. The largest components of the non-goods producing segment are government and services, which make up 40.3% of all non-goods producing employment. The transformation of the national economy from a goods producing to service oriented economy is reflected on the changing composition of the Region's economy. Retail trade, F.I.R.E., Services and Government have steadily increased their shares of total regional employment.

Location of Economic Activity

The Region encompasses three separate metropolitan areas (plus part of New York Metropolitan area) where the location of employment and population is most heavily concentrated. Regional economic shifts from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas and migration of industry to the South and West appear to have afflicted the Mohawk and Capital Regions the most of all the Sub Regions. Expansion in the Mid-Hudson and Catskill areas is a result of pressures from the adjacent New York Metropolitan area. The Adirondack growth is due to exurban expansion of nonmetropolitan areas, a phenomenon which is currently taking place throughout the Northeast and nation.

Table V-C lists the distribution of total employment by area within the Hudson River Basin. The most rapid rate of growth occurred in the Mid-Hudson Region. Indeed, the Mid-Hudson accounted for more than two-thirds (67.3%) of the growth in total employment in the Hudson River Basin since 1960.

The major industry breakdown of total employment by area since 1960 is in Table V-D. The distribution of industry concentration reveals distinct patterns of location in the three basic industries, primary (extractive), secondary (goods producing) and tertiary (services) by Region. The extractive industries are concentrated in the Adirondack, Catskill, Mid-Hudson and Mohawk regions. Goods production industries are disproportionately located in the Mohawk Region. Service and government sectors dominate the employment pattern in the Capital region.

TABLE V-B

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHANGE IN THE HUDSON RIVER BASIN
BY SUB-REGION - 1960, 1970, 1972, 1974

Sub-Region	Total Employment			Change			
	1960	1970	1974	1960-70		1970-74	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mohawk	150,558	167,325	163,309	16,767	11.1	-4,016	-2.4
Adirondack	29,367	35,199	36,892	5,832	19.9	1,693	4.8
Capital	250,815	319,091	319,031	68,276	27.2	-60	0.0
Catskill	15,362	17,992	20,304	2,630	17.1	2,312	12.9
Mid-Hudson	488,582	638,918	680,478	150,336	30.8	41,560	6.5
Hudson River Basin	934,684	1,178,526	1,220,014	243,842	26.1	41,488	3.5

Source: Refer to Table 1.

TABLE V-C

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
IN THE HUDSON RIVER BASIN FOR 1960, 1970, AND 1974

Hudson River Basin Region	<u>Major Industry</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1974</u>
	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3.6	2.0	1.9
	Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Construction	4.1	4.5	4.3
	Manufacturing	31.1	25.7	22.1
	Transportation, Communications & P. U.	5.3	5.3	5.0
	Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.4	4.3
	Retail Trade	15.4	16.3	17.2
	F.I.R.E.	3.7	3.9	4.4
	Services	15.5	18.0	20.1
	Government	<u>16.8</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>20.6</u>
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Refer to Table 1.

TABLE V-D
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN THE HUDSON RIVER BASIN
BY SUB-REGION, 1960, 1970, 1972, 1974

<u>Region</u>	<u>Major Industry</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1974</u>
Mohawk	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	7,892	5,505	5,065	5,116
	Mining	198	226	230	232
	Construction	3,054	4,042	3,681	3,681
	Manufacturing	64,181	61,700	54,209	53,205
	Transportation, Communications & P.U.	6,654	7,708	7,636	6,931
	Wholesale Trade	5,132	6,337	6,014	6,454
	Retail Trade	22,012	26,478	25,392	25,250
	F.I.R.E.*	4,603	5,975	6,018	6,565
	Services	11,705	18,877	19,262	20,783
	Government	25,127	30,477	32,594	33,092
	Total	150,558	167,325	160,101	163,309
Adirondack	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	835	530	570	599
	Mining	1,010	912	368	368
	Construction	877	1,883	1,564	1,848
	Manufacturing	7,672	7,688	7,142	7,247
	Transportation, Communications & P.U.	1,619	1,730	1,713	1,856
	Wholesale Trade	1,160	1,361	1,481	1,554
	Retail Trade	6,482	7,193	8,013	8,407
	F.I.R.E.	1,591	2,001	1,984	1,984
	Services	4,006	6,428	6,765	7,568
	Government	4,115	5,473	5,461	5,461
	Total	29,367	35,199	35,061	36,892
Capital	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	6,793	4,860	5,563	5,477
	Mining	284	244	247	243
	Construction	6,402	13,377	13,409	13,784
	Manufacturing	77,704	73,482	68,135	62,354
	Transportation, Communications & P.U.	13,276	15,528	15,898	14,990
	Wholesale Trade	12,526	17,801	17,166	16,516
	Retail Trade	36,174	46,732	47,709	45,901
	F.I.R.E.	9,737	12,232	14,219	14,907
	Services	36,275	56,583	60,812	62,996
	Government	51,644	78,247	81,664	81,863
	Total	250,815	319,091	324,822	319,031
Catskill	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	5,563	3,163	3,386	3,454
	Mining	11	15	21	22
	Construction	613	1,239	1,727	1,174
	Manufacturing	2,498	2,457	1,662	1,702
	Transportation, Communications & P.U.	719	1,261	1,102	1,135
	Wholesale Trade	577	496	427	500
	Retail Trade	2,782	4,159	4,305	5,155
	F.I.R.E.	365	336	301	398
	Services	124	1,589	2,155	1,934
	Government	2,110	3,277	4,348	4,830
	Total	15,362	17,992	19,434	20,304

TABLE V-D (cont'd.)

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN THE HUDSON RIVER BASIN
BY SUB-REGION, 1960, 1970, 1972, 1974

<u>Region</u>	<u>Major Industry</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1974</u>
Mid-Hudson	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	12,467	8,994	7,692	8,248
	Mining	714	1,305	1,530	1,408
	Construction	27,221	32,201	33,110	31,900
	Manufacturing	139,003	157,484	141,416	144,582
	Transportation, Communications & P.U.	27,270	36,252	36,069	36,123
	Wholesale Trade	20,847	25,552	25,203	27,219
	Retail Trade	76,586	107,786	113,885	122,888
	F.I.R.E.	18,439	25,407	27,104	29,976
	Services	92,388	129,032	135,691	151,495
	Government	73,647	114,905	119,723	126,638
	Total	488,582	638,918	641,423	680,478
Hudson River Basin Region	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	33,550	23,052	22,276	22,894
	Mining	2,217	2,702	2,396	2,273
	Construction	38,167	52,742	53,491	52,387
	Manufacturing	291,058	302,811	272,564	269,090
	Transportation, Communications & P.U.	49,538	62,479	62,418	61,035
	Wholesale Trade	40,242	51,547	50,291	52,243
	Retail Trade	144,036	192,348	199,304	209,601
	F.I.R.E.	34,735	45,951	49,626	53,830
	Services	144,498	212,515	224,685	244,777
	Government	156,643	232,379	243,790	251,884
	Total	934,684	1,178,526	1,180,841	1,220,014

Source: Refer to Table 1

Major industry trends consistently show a manufacturing employment decline in every area since 1970, while services and government activity have expanded in practically every area. Manufacturing employment has been in a long-term secular decline in the Hudson River Basin. The combination of these changes has brought about significant structural shifts in the Region's employment base over the last four years.

In a number of areas, one or two declining industries have traditionally employed a substantial share of the manufacturing workforce. The loss of manufacturing jobs in certain industries has severely affected the economies of specific areas of the Basin. Declines in leather goods employment in the Mohawk sub-region is an example of a long-term decline among dominant industries. A second example is the loss of 55% of Utica-Rome's electrical equipment manufacturing employment since 1965. This industry accounted for nearly 19% of all manufacturing jobs in the area at its peak activity. Shifts in consumer preferences and implementation in air transportation have also brought about a long-term decline of the resort industry in the Catskill area. The reasons for a long-term decline among dominant industries are varied and complex. Several important factors believed to explain their economic decline include shifts in consumer preferences, changes in the cost of conducting business, changes in taxes, advances in transportation, communication and industrial technology, as well as the growth of markets in other regions.

COMPETITIVE POSITION OF THE BASIN

The Hudson River Basin faces a number of competitive disadvantages which are also common to other geographic areas of New York State and the Northeast. The combination of these problems are particularly serious since they singularly contribute to the perpetuation and acceleration of an eroding economic base. The evidence suggests that the Basin has been unable to attract a sufficient number of new firms and provide incentives for existing firms to expand to prevent a reduction of manufacturing employment. Goods' producers are not only going through a process of suburbanization and exurbanization within the Basin but there is some out migration as well.

A deterioration of the Basin's economic competitive posture relative to the nation is the result of a growing host of forces of comparative disadvantage. More recently, several forces of comparative advantage have also surfaced to counteract or retard the decline of the Basin's economic base. The combination and strength of these forces are the key determinants of the Basin's economic prospects and are discussed below.

There are several national and international factors which have impeded the economic development of the Basin. First, a continuing transformation of the national economy from a goods producing to service oriented economy has occurred to a greater degree in the Northeast and the Basin. The Northeast is the only Census Region which has suffered a net loss of manufacturing jobs over the past fifteen years. One reason for the relative national decline in manufacturing is the increasing effect from international trade. Trends in international trade have led to a transfer of low wage, labor intensive manufacturing abroad, a factor particularly disadvantageous to New York State. A loss of manufacturing employment or basic export industries, or, substitution of local service industries tends to narrow the economic and tax base and suggests a possible reduction of regional competitiveness.

The relative increases in energy, agricultural and commodity prices which occurred in the early seventies led to a significant redistribution of income from the large industrial metropolitan areas in the northern urban industrial left to the farm and energy states in the South and West. The future expectation is for relative high costs of energy to remain reasonably stable. This will result in a long term negative impact upon the economic development of energy intensive industries in the Basin, reflecting higher energy prices relative to the rest of the nation. Thus, the one long-range impact of the shift in relative natural resources prices is the continual out-migration of energy intensive firms from the Region. The Basin does not have a comparative advantage in energy, but should learn to make better use of existing energy resources by attracting manufacturing and service industries which are less energy intensive.

The regional economic development effects of federal policies including procurement, payments to individuals, federal aid to states and regulatory policies continue to favor the economic development of the South. Over the past several decades, federal spending has disproportionately aided those regions of the nation that were lagging behind in economic development. The real income of the South has virtually caught up to the Northeast, yet federal tax and spending policies continue to drain the Northeast (in amount of -\$10.8 billion in 1975) and New York State (-\$3.4 billion) to assist the poorer states in the South (\$11.5 billion) without accounting for cost-of-living differences. When differences in the cost of living are taken into account, the "real" income of Northeast residents is now virtually the same as residents in the South. Despite higher per capita income, the real income in the Northeast is no longer higher than the real income in the South,

due, in part, to federal tax receipt deficits, higher state and local taxes, progressive tax structures, and higher energy costs, among others. In view of current regional economic realities of the Northeast, New York State and the Hudson River Basin, the new initiatives by the Coalition of Northeast Governors, Mid-Atlantic states and others, may inspire action for a more balanced growth program for federal spending policy, which should provide a more generally favorable outlook for the economic development of the Basin. Several initiatives which could be pursued include a means to restructure the federal grant-in-aid programs to direct more funds to the Northeast, a movement to federalize welfare programs to lessen the burden on State and local governments and a development of a regional list of federal capital expenditure projects from which the projects with the greatest economic development potential can be selected.

The aging industrial cities and obsolescent economic infrastructure of the Northeast is also characteristic of the Hudson River Basin. This reflects, in part, a period of high relative costs of doing business in the Region, and a low relative rate of return on capital. Such factors as regulatory costs, welfare and taxes have contributed to these higher costs. New York State's level of taxation creates a severe competitive disadvantage to business activity. According to the Tax Foundation, New York State residents have been the most highly taxed in the nation. In fiscal 1975, New York had a per capita tax of \$1,025, which was 56 percent above the United States average of \$656. But this is partly due to the fact that income in New York is higher than the U.S. However, New York State also leads the nation with a utilization rate or taxation capacity which was 35 percent above the national average utilization rate in 1975. These are some of the reasons it is suspected that manufacturing investment in new plant and equipment in New York State has not been maintaining its national share, considering the region's industrial compositions and age of existing capital stock.

The relatively high concentration of welfare families in New York's metropolitan areas has a major impact on state and local finances. Welfare payments account for a significant and increasing portion of local government expenditures, contributing to a continuing cycle of higher taxes and loss of employment. Lower welfare programs in the South encouraged blacks to migrate North for economic opportunity after mechanization of Sunbelt agriculture left them jobless. The higher level of social consciousness of the Northeast increased welfare benefits when people became jobless. The Northeast's welfare burden increased disproportionately when the federal government failed

to reimburse the states for most of the additional benefits, thereby increasing the cost of government in the region and discouraging private sector investment.

Higher population density and industrial concentration have caused severe environmental problems. Environmental regulations have added to the costs of already aging and obsolete plants by lowering the pre-tax rate of return in the Northeast. The effect has been to hasten the decision to shutdown and relocate or reinvest within the Region with a relatively smaller return on capital.

The development of the Interstate Highway System has facilitated the establishment of production facilities in areas removed from major population centers (nonmetropolitan areas and the South and West). It is not only unnecessary for a business to operate in an urban area, but the traffic congestion and crowded facilities actually make it a less desirable and more costly place to work.

Access to large tracts of relatively inexpensive land, coupled with changing production technology has favored single-level manufacturing plants in suburban and rural areas accessible by major highways. Thus, urban areas, with their out-moded multi-story lofts, have been adversely affected by technological change. This has resulted in economic decay of central cities and economic shifts to suburban and exurban areas.

While the Hudson River Basin is going through a period of transition, there are several important factors which are improving the Basin's competitive position. First, the retrenchment of the public sector will initially reduce employment levels. The longer term effects, however, will be to check the comparative tax burden and allow the private sector to compete more effectively for labor. Lower relative taxes will reduce the relative cost of living, which translates into lower relative wages and salaries to maintain a constant relative real income. The ratio of State and local government employment per capita is now dropping back into line with the national average. An apparent state fiscal adjustment policy is underway to lower the comparative tax burden and improve the competitive position.

A significant turnaround is occurring in the relative wage/price relationships in the State. During the late sixties and early seventies, prices (as measured by the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Regional Consumer Price Index), rose more rapidly in the region than the nation as a whole. This index is now rising less rapidly to make the region more competitive. Data from the new U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Cost Index, which is designed to measure changes in the rate of compensation of a standardized mix of labor services, provides additional evidence that the wage - labor cost factor is now working in the region's favor to where the relative pressure on prices from labor costs has been abating. For the nine month period from the fourth quarter of 1975 through the second quarter of 1976, the Employment Cost Index in the

Northeast was the lowest of all Census regions and showed an absolute gap of almost one and one-half percent as compared to the South and four percent as compared to the West.

The Hudson River Basin offers a number of important and strategic assets such as a unique proximity to a number of large, national markets, good transportation network, good supply of highly skilled, technical and professional labor. This is a result of returns from investment in public education, diversity of living environments, a recreation center, abundant water supply and a well diversified industrial and commercial structure, all of which serve as a foundation for future economic development.

Basin's Economic Prospects

The long-term response of the Basin's economy depends on the extent which the series of comparative advantages and disadvantages influence the competitive position of the Region. In general these factors are improving in contrast to the last ten years. This may lead to increased investment and jobs in the Region. Nevertheless, the prospects of limited growth and economic adjustment appear to be realistic. The State and Hudson River Basin can continue to expect some economic difficulties in the near future. Thus, the employment growth gap between the region and the nation is likely to continue. Employment is projected to experience a much slower rate of development in the Basin than the nation as a whole.

The future strength of the private sector will depend upon the development of the national economy; the success of the collaborative efforts of government, labor and management; the success of state and local government management to scrutinize and limit new expenditures and growth of public services in an effort to bring the level of services into a more competitive relationship with the State's fiscal capacity of the seventies, and to develop further efficiencies in current operations; and the success of regional cooperative actions to influence national policy and capitalize on the Region's many assets. The success of these factors to halt the exodus of industry and labor, on which the growth of employment and revenues depends, will ultimately determine the economic future of the Region.

ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL AND HUDSON RIVER BASIN ECONOMIES

Projections of Hudson River Basin economic activity will depend upon a set of underlying assumptions and a set of national projections. The employment projections are consistent with a revised set of U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) employment projections to 1985 which take into account the 1974-75 recession and changes in energy prospects.

A number of general assumptions are implicit in the estimating process of the BLS national projections and the New York State employment projections. The following assumptions are built into the industry employment projections.

1. There will be no major wars, national catastrophies or shifts in national priorities and the institutional framework of the American economy will not radically change.
2. Long-term economic, social, technological and scientific trends will continue, including values placed on work, education, income and leisure. Long-term economic growth will average slightly less than an annual rate of 3.8%.
3. The Arab oil embargo of 1973-74 has drastically changed the energy perspective to assume a higher price and lower consumption of energy.
4. The U.S. unemployment rate is projected to decline from 8.5% in 1975 to 4.7% in 1980 and 4.0% in 1985. The New York State unemployment rate is expected to reach 5.0% by 1985.
5. The rate of productivity change in the private sector is assumed to grow at an annual rate of 2.2% until 1980, an increase to a rate of growth of 2.6% between 1980 and 1985. Several factors underlie the reduced productivity growth during the 1970's, such as the energy-related crisis, the impact of the cyclical downturn on productivity growth, and the expected cost of meeting pollution control and industrial safety requirements. After the economy has adjusted to higher energy prices and the initial investment in energy saving equipment, productivity growth rates may increase to the levels of the 1950's and 1960's.
6. Labor force is based on population projections and labor force participation rates for each age-sex group. The participation rates are an extrapolation of historical trends since the mid 1950's.

Economic Development Outlook Statement for the Hudson River Basin --
Employment Projections

The New York State Department of Labor has prepared projections of total employment projections for ten major labor market areas and the remainder-of-state to the year 1985. These projections are closely tied to the assumptions underlying the national BLS projections. Although four out of the ten labor

market areas in the State are within the area defined as the Hudson River Basin, employment projections are only available for three areas. They include the Albany--Schenectady--Troy, Utica--Rome, and Westchester--Rockland labor market areas. The employment level in the remainder of the Hudson River Basin (which is a subset of the remainder-of-state region for the New York State Labor Department employment projections) will be assumed to change at the same rate as the employment level in the remainder-of-state region.

While these projections reflect the historical trends between the nation and the areas of the State, they also take into account circumstances which modify past relationships. The projections should be used to suggest most probable relative direction of employment change in the future, given certain assumptions, rather than as forecasts. Also, smaller area projections are also less reliable in their predictability than Statewide projections.

Employment in the 1974-1985 period is expected to increase only slightly more slowly than in the 1960-1974 period (based on an annual compounded rate of growth). Between 1960 and 1974, total employment increased by 30.5% in the Hudson River Basin Region; between 1974 and 1985, it is expected to grow by 19.5% (or 218,200 jobs), which is an annual rate of growth only slightly less than the growth of the 1960's and early 1970's.

The expectation of a lower rate of growth during the next ten years is based, in part, on the experience of the last two recessions on New York State's economy, the regional structural shifts which are expected to continue at a reduced level, and the impact of a national energy policy upon the nation. The annual rate of increase in total employment is anticipated to be around 1.6%, compared with an annual rate of increase of 1.8% between 1960 and 1974.

The trend in the shift of employment from goods-related to service-related industries, which occurred during the 1960's and 1970's, will continue into the 1980's. The rate of increase in manufacturing is expected to be slightly positive between 1974 and 1985 (2.0%) due, in most part, to a cyclical recovery from the 1973-75 recession. In contrast, manufacturing employment declined during 1960-1974. Continuation of migration of manufacturing employment into the Basin for outlying metropolitan areas, along with limited expansion, should offset manufacturing employment losses. By 1985, one-quarter of all jobs in the Hudson River Basin will be in the goods-related industries, while three-fourths are expected to be in the service-related industries. Table V-E shows a projected change in the distribution of employment by sector to where manufacturing

TABLE V-E NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY
MAJOR INDUSTRY
HUDSON RIVER BASIN, 1974 AND 1985

Industry	1974		1985		Change 1974-1985	
	Percent		Percent		Percent	
	Number	distribution	Number	distribution	Number	Percent
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1,119,500	100.0	1,337,700	100.0	218,200	19.5
Goods-related.....	320,000	28.6	337,100	25.2	17,100	5.3
Contract construction.....	49,400	4.4	61,000	4.6	11,600	23.5
Manufacturing.....	270,600	24.2	276,100	20.6	5,500	2.0
Service-related.....	799,500	71.4	1,000,600	74.8	201,100	25.2
Transportation, Communications and P.U.....	56,900	5.1	63,400	4.7	6,500	11.4
Wholesale and retail trade....	229,600	20.5	276,400	20.7	46,800	20.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	49,200	4.4	63,500	4.7	14,300	29.1
Services, mining and miscellaneous.....	212,600	19.0	289,700	21.7	77,100	36.3
Government.....	251,200	22.4	307,600	23.0	56,400	22.5

employment is anticipated to decline from 24.2% of total employment to 21% of all jobs by 1985. The relative decline in manufacturing employment will be offset, to a large extent, by increases in services and government, which, together, will account for almost 45% of total employment. Thus, prospects are rated the best for nonmanufacturing industries which will account for the great majority of new jobs in the Basin in the future. Since productivity rises less rapidly in nonmanufacturing than in manufacturing, employment growth favors nonmanufacturing sectors.

Industry Trends in the Hudson River Basin

Although overall growth will be only marginally slower than historical standards since 1960, there will exist a number of fast-growing industries such as F.I.R.E. (Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate), services, government, and (to a more limited extent) other nonmanufacturing sectors. The largest increases in total employment will occur in the F.I.R.E. and services sectors where increases of approximately 29% and 36% respectively are anticipated.

Agriculture accounts for only 2% of employment in the Hudson River Basin and this share has been steadily declining in recent years. Nevertheless, agriculture is particularly important in some areas such as the Catskill area, with 17% of total employment. The Region as a whole specializes in the production of dairy products and specialty crops (e.g., fruits). Employment in agriculture should continue its long-term decline with the loss of marginal farms. The annual rate of decline in the 1974-1985 time frame will likely be less than in previous decades. It is unlikely that the downward trend of this sector will be reversed in the near future. International and domestic demands for farm products is expected to remain strong, thereby moderating the decline in agricultural employment.

The strength of a nation's economy can be related to its construction sector. An expanding economy will usually be associated with a strong construction sector. Construction in the goods-related industry is likely to expand between 1974 and 1985 from the depressed level of the base period. The national increase in construction is likely to have an impact at the Basin level. Also, the number of households in the Basin is projected to increase over 32% from 1970 to 1985, thus providing a stimulus for housing demand. Demand for public utilities (e.g., energy conversion from oil to coal), commercial and maintenance of public sector structures as well as the need for more public sector and mass transit facilities should expand construction employment by over 18% by 1985 beyond the recession afflicted level of 1974.

Manufacturing employment is projected to reverse a 1970-74 cyclical decline, when the number of jobs decreased by less than 1000, and grow by 5500 from 1974-1985. A number of competitive advantages including declining relative prices, wages and tax burdens should at least help to support manufacturing employment. Any loss in employment in central city areas should be balanced by gains in suburban and rural areas.

The transportation and public utilities sector represents a number of widely divergent employment trends. The number of jobs on railroads and water transportation have been declining for quite some time, and in all likelihood, this trend should continue through the late seventies and decade of the eighties. Ports in other parts of the nation should continue to expand their facilities at a faster rate than the total Hudson River Basin. The growth in the Port of Albany and motor transportation in the Mid-Hudson Sub-Region may partly offset the relative decline of total transportation activity in the Basin. Employment in urban mass transit and the remainder of the transportation industry is expected to grow at a rate which is lower than the industry as a whole. The utility industry has been characterized by rapid productivity growth and low employment growth. The expectation of a relative rise in energy prices should slow the growth rate in utility employment even further.

The increase in retail trade employment is expected to correspond closely to the growth in total employment. Employment in this sector is related to population levels and real median family income. A considerable variation of employment change is also expected by area, especially between central city areas and suburban-rural areas. Suburban and rural areas should experience growth in contrast to continued declines in central cities. Retail trade employment growth in rural areas will be hindered because the lack of industrial diversification already permits a disproportionate amount of retail employment in such areas.

Wholesale trade is expected to grow less than retail trade. First, improved techniques of material -- handling and electronic data processing to facilitate control of customer accounts and inventories--should improve productivity and limit employment opportunities. With increasing economic development in the rest of the nation, the Basin is expected to continue to lose its share of national employment in wholesale trade. On the other hand, the Hudson River Basin is uniquely situated within the transportation network of the Northeast to handle a growing volume of activity in the suburban and exurban areas outside metropolitan New York with its excellent roads and Hudson River water transport system.

The finance, insurance and real estate (F.I.R.E.) sector grew rapidly during the 1960-70 decade. Electronic data processing systems are projected to increase the growth of productivity in the banking, security brokerage, and investment segments of F.I.R.E., so that employment is projected to grow less rapidly in the future. F.I.R.E. activity is closely oriented towards metropolitan locations. Any large scale movement to decentralize operations will improve the growth prospects within the Basin. Recent changes in communication and data processing technology have increased the attractiveness of decentralization since financial and other corporate clerical operations can be conducted almost anywhere with up-to-date communication technology. New York State Labor Department projections show a growth rate close to 29% between 1974 and 1985 for the F.I.R.E. sector.

The services sector is expected to grow the fastest of all sectors, nearly twice as fast as overall employment between the mid-seventies and mid-eighties. Services are currently underrepresented in many areas of the Hudson River Basin (i.e., as a proportion of the industrial mix) and their development potential is considerable in those areas. The miscellaneous business services, consumer credit agencies, protective services, services to buildings and dwellings, and employment services are expected to grow the fastest within the entire services sector. Professional services employment, which includes accounting and auditing services, legal, engineering, architectural services and medical and other health related services are also expected to outperform the growth of the entire services sector. Also, the Basin should continue to benefit from the trend of corporate headquarters relocation into the region. In contrast, employment in personal services and private household work will probably decline by 1985.

Growth in primary and secondary educational services will grow at a sharply reduced rate during the next ten years as opposed to the previous fifteen years. Growth will occur in areas where school age population is still expanding (e.g., Mid-Hudson sub-region) and in the speciality education sector. Employment by the higher education institutions will grow slightly faster than projected total employment.

While State government employment is expected to remain reasonably stable in relation to total employment, local government employment will expand at the greatest pace of all government levels. Nevertheless, total government will be less than half the annual rate of the 1960's. Greater emphasis on local federal aid (e.g., revenue sharing) by Congress to channel more funds to local governments will assist to support

local government employment growth. It is hoped that regional economic development efforts can halt the outflow of federal dollars from New York State, assist the Federal government to develop a balanced growth policy, and expand the current level of Federal government employment within the region.

Regional Trends in the Hudson River Basin

The greatest economic growth is expected to occur in more rural and exurban areas of the Hudson River Basin. While the total growth in nonagricultural employment is projected at 19.5%, the metropolitan areas of the Capital and Utica-Rome labor markets are anticipated to expand at a rate which is significantly below that projected for the entire region. The Westchester-Rockland area will grow at approximately the same rate as the region as a whole because of a continuation of suburbanization and exurbanization. However, the less developed areas of the Basin are expected to experience the most growth during the next ten years.

In general, the more metropolitan sub-regions will probably expand less rapidly, sector by sector, than the Basin as a whole. Manufacturing employment is anticipated to actually decline in the Capital and Utica-Rome areas. The remainder of the Basin, which is predominately suburban and rural, should produce more economic growth in each of the broad sectors of the economy than the total Basin Economy. Thus, the economic trend of the next decade should result in a continuation of suburban and exurban patterns of growth in the Region, while the older industrial centers of business location will continue to become less attractive.

TABLE V-F
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
IN THE MAJOR AREAS OF THE
HUDSON RIVER BASIN

<u>Sub-Region</u>	<u>Percent Change in Total Employment 1974-1985</u>
Capital (excluding Washington County)	12.0
Westchester-Rockland	18.5
Utica-Rome (Herkimer-Oneida)	6.6
Remainder of Hudson River Basin	32.0
Hudson River Basin	19.0

TABLE V-G NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY
MAJOR INDUSTRY
CAPITAL SUB-REGION, 1970 AND 1985
(excluding Washington County)

Industry	1974		1985		Change	1974-1985
	Percent		Percent			
	Number	distri-	Number	distri-	Number	Percent
		bution		bution		
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	295,600	100.0	331,000	100.0	35,400	12.0
Goods-related.....	72,300	24.5	72,000	21.8	-300	-0.4
Contract construction.....	13,300	4.5	15,000	4.5	1,700	12.8
Manufacturing.....	59,000	20.0	57,000	17.2	-2,000	-3.4
Service-related.....	223,300	75.5	259,000	78.2	35,700	16.0
Transportation, Communications and P.U.....	15,500	5.2	16,200	4.9	700	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade....	59,100	20.0	65,300	19.7	6,200	10.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	13,100	4.4	15,700	4.7	2,600	19.9
Services, mining and miscellaneous.....	54,500	18.4	70,700	21.4	16,200	29.7
Government.....	81,100	27.4	91,100	27.5	10,000	12.3

TABLE V-H NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY
MAJOR INDUSTRY
UTICA-ROME SMSA, 1970 AND 1985
(Herkimer-Oneida Counties)

Industry	1974		1985		Change Number	1974-1985 Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
		distribution		distribution		
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	113,400	100.0	120,800	100.0	7,400	6.6
Goods-related.....	38,700	34.1	35,800	29.6	-2,900	-7.5
Contract construction.....	3,500	3.1	4,300	3.6	800	22.9
Manufacturing.....	35,200	31.0	31,500	26.1	3,700	-10.5
Service-related.....	74,700	65.9	85,000	70.4	10,300	13.8
Transportation, Communications and P.U.....	4,500	4.0	4,700	3.9	200	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade....	20,300	17.9	22,200	18.4	1,900	9.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	5,100	4.4	5,800	4.8	700	13.7
Services, mining and miscellaneous.....	17,300	15.3	21,900	18.1	4,600	26.6
Government.....	27,500	24.3	30,400	25.2	2,900	10.6

TABLE V-I NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY
MAJOR INDUSTRY
WESTCHESTER AND ROCKLAND COUNTIES, 1974 AND 1985

Industry	1974		1985		Change	1974-1985
	Percent		Percent			
	Number	distri-	Number	distri-	Number	Percent
		bution		bution		
<hr/>						
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	384,800	100.0	456,100	100.0	79,300	18.5
Goods-related.....	101,500	26.4	105,800	23.2	4,300	4.2
Contract construction.....	20,200	5.2	22,800	5.0	2,600	12.9
Manufacturing.....	81,300	21.1	83,000	18.2	1,700	2.1
Service-related.....	283,300	73.6	350,300	76.8	67,000	23.6
Transportation, Communications and P.U.....	22,000	5.7	24,800	5.4	2,800	12.7
Wholesale and retail trade....	87,200	22.7	103,600	22.7	16,400	18.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	18,900	4.9	24,100	5.3	5,200	27.5
Services, mining and miscellaneous.....	85,900	22.3	114,800	25.2	28,900	33.6
Government.....	69,300	18.0	83,000	18.2	13,700	19.8

TABLE V-J NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY
MAJOR INDUSTRY
REMAINDER OF HUDSON RIVER BASIN, 1974 and 1985

Industry	1974		1985		Change	1974-1985
	Percent		Percent			
	Number	distrib-	Number	distrib-	Number	Percent
		ution		ution		
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	325,700	100.0	429,800	100.0	104,100	32
Goods-related.....	107,500	33.0	123,500	28.7	16,000	15
Contract construction.....	12,400	3.8	18,900	4.4	6,500	52
Manufacturing.....	95,100	29.2	104,600	24.3	9,500	10
Service-related.....	218,200	67.0	306,300	71.3	88,100	40
Transportation, Communications and P.U.....	14,900	4.6	17,700	4.1	2,800	19
Wholesale and retail trade....	63,000	19.3	85,300	19.8	22,300	35
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	12,100	3.7	17,900	4.2	5,800	48
Services, mining and miscellaneous.....	54,900	18.2	82,300	19.1	27,400	50
Government.....	73,300	22.5	103,100	24.0	29,800	41

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

ALBANY COUNTY									
		1969		1975	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			1995	2000
					1980	1985	1990		
CLASS	INCOME RANGE								
1	0 - 1999	15788	15395	15306	15033	14556	13756	12796	
2	2000 - 3999	6635	7826	8798	9470	9964	9964	10066	
3	4000 - 5999	2175	2425	2611	2670	2882	3144	2937	
4	6000 - 7999	2548	2187	2091	2273	2401	2274	2501	
5	8000 - 9999	2248	2321	2305	2050	1926	2073	2084	
6	10000 - 11999	1558	2157	2235	2351	2122	1798	1786	
7	12000 - 13999	1303	1324	2021	2137	2226	2035	1696	
8	14000 - 15999	801	1300	1475	1829	1984	2071	1886	
9	16000 - 17999	1040	1384	2194	2637	2947	3425	3618	
10	18000 - 19999	750	1188	1653	2095	2682	3388	3382	
11	20000 - 24999	650	1038	1391	1950	2452	3412	4601	
12	25000 - 49999	104	287	438	585	715	900	1353	
13	50000 - AND OVER	79	110	137	161	181	209	235	
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		35669	39442	42713	45241	46794	48447	49391	
		1969		1975	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			1995	2000
					1980	1985	1990		
CLASS	INCOME RANGE								
1	0 - 1999	2642	2884	1901	1769	1639	1639	1461	1304
2	2000 - 3999	4329	3831	2723	2449	2392	2192	1850	1585
3	4000 - 5999	2680	2177	1940	1624	1535	1355	1238	1021
4	6000 - 7999	3212	2356	2085	1882	1757	1757	1351	1118
5	8000 - 9999	3578	2795	2241	2036	1820	1820	1305	1100
6	10000 - 11999	4382	3051	2602	2205	1938	1622	1262	1022
7	12000 - 13999	4261	3229	2837	2462	2166	1870	1594	1266
8	14000 - 15999	5231	3809	3176	2699	2323	1942	1538	1263
9	16000 - 17999	9562	8354	7509	6297	5286	4386	3587	2879
10	18000 - 19999	11906	12395	12377	11460	10043	7986	6200	4878
11	20000 - 24999	14749	20162	24736	29139	32354	31426	28796	22735
12	25000 - 49999	3730	8430	12277	15982	19629	27735	33721	4216
13	50000 - AND OVER	689	1758	2629	3468	4236	5214	8417	9163
TOTAL FAMILIES		71351	74732	79033	83472	86738	89661	91632	
		1969		1975	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			1995	2000
					1980	1985	1990		
CLASS	INCOME RANGE								
1	0 - 1999	18230	17479	17287	16802	16195	15217	14100	
2	2000 - 3999	10964	11107	11521	11919	11312	11814	11651	
3	4000 - 5999	4855	4602	4551	4294	4237	4382	3958	
4	6000 - 7999	5760	4223	4176	4155	4158	3625	3619	
5	8000 - 9999	5818	5216	4546	4086	3746	3692	3389	
6	10000 - 11999	5938	5203	4895	4556	4060	3476	3250	
7	12000 - 13999	6166	5053	4838	4599	4392	3805	3162	
8	14000 - 15999	6032	5080	4631	4528	4307	4013	3484	
9	16000 - 17999	10602	10338	9703	8934	8253	7311	7205	
10	18000 - 19999	12655	13483	14030	13555	12725	11374	10082	
11	20000 - 24999	15309	21204	26127	31039	34806	34838	33397	
12	25000 - 49999	3834	8717	12715	16567	20346	26635	35074	
13	50000 - AND OVER	768	1688	12766	3629	4417	5423	8652	
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		107020	114174	121746	128713	133552	138108	141023	
ALBANY COUNTY									
DATA AND SYSTEMS BUREAU									
NYS OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES									
NOVEMBER 1974									

ALBANY COUNTY
DATA AND SYSTEMS BUREAU
NYS OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES
NOVEMBER 1974

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

COLUMBIA COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	2038.	1931.	1289.	1217.	1229.
2	2000. - 3999.	777.	944.	1091.	1239.	1513.
3	4000. - 4999.	311.	148.	338.	362.	377.
4	5000. - 5999.	309.	296.	307.	353.	332.
5	6000. - 6999.	188.	283.	286.	283.	339.
6	7000. - 7999.	152.	179.	287.	281.	323.
7	8000. - 8999.	97.	150.	287.	286.	269.
8	9000. - 9999.	86.	109.	176.	240.	308.
9	10000. - 11999.	83.	155.	166.	174.	255.
10	12000. - 14999.	80.	105.	199.	208.	268.
11	15000. - 24999.	27.	82.	160.	174.	474.
12	25000. - 49999.	24.	30.	135.	221.	422.
13	50000. AND OVER	8.	15.	35.	193.	533.
TOTAL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS		4180.	4837.	5056.	5536.	6668.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	629.	541.	486.	467.	437.
2	2000. - 3999.	1399.	1101.	962.	889.	838.
3	4000. - 4999.	708.	726.	703.	609.	535.
4	5000. - 5999.	893.	651.	676.	721.	552.
5	6000. - 6999.	1010.	820.	660.	641.	684.
6	7000. - 7999.	1137.	907.	799.	693.	654.
7	8000. - 8999.	1103.	998.	882.	797.	630.
8	9000. - 9999.	941.	1014.	932.	885.	600.
9	10000. - 11999.	1759.	1853.	2032.	1952.	1569.
10	12000. - 14999.	1588.	2370.	2547.	2777.	2807.
11	15000. - 24999.	1591.	2375.	3736.	5152.	7419.
12	25000. - 49999.	340.	209.	1421.	1974.	4163.
13	50000. AND OVER	100.	210.	310.	419.	674.
TOTAL FAMILIES		13198.	14593.	16148.	17976.	21341.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	2667.	2472.	2385.	2331.	2107.
2	2000. - 3999.	2176.	2045.	2033.	2128.	2244.
3	4000. - 4999.	1019.	1071.	1071.	971.	833.
4	5000. - 5999.	1202.	1047.	983.	1064.	784.
5	6000. - 6999.	1198.	1113.	930.	979.	1023.
6	7000. - 7999.	1289.	1136.	1060.	979.	877.
7	8000. - 8999.	1200.	1143.	1088.	1037.	943.
8	9000. - 9999.	1027.	1143.	1098.	1059.	868.
9	10000. - 11999.	1842.	2008.	2201.	2206.	1767.
10	12000. - 14999.	1668.	2375.	2707.	2998.	1940.
11	15000. - 24999.	1518.	2455.	3893.	5350.	3094.
12	25000. - 49999.	364.	939.	1456.	2014.	7821.
13	50000. AND OVER	108.	225.	331.	446.	8488.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		17378.	19330.	21232.	23512.	27635.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

DATA AND SYSTEMS BUREAU
NYS OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES
NOVEMBER 1974

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

DUTCHESS COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	8633.	8671.	9354.	10300.
2	2000 - 3999.	3441.	4199.	5167.	5984.
3	4000 - 4999.	1300.	1235.	1370.	1795.
4	5000 - 5999.	1222.	1257.	1338.	1764.
5	6000 - 6999.	1170.	1186.	1299.	1822.
6	7000 - 7999.	927.	1139.	1242.	1587.
7	8000 - 8999.	661.	936.	1192.	1364.
8	9000 - 9999.	417.	749.	1014.	1230.
9	10000 - 11999.	911.	967.	1495.	1383.
10	12000 - 14999.	576.	1107.	1367.	2014.
11	15000 - 19999.	440.	822.	1442.	1714.
12	20000 - 24999.	82.	232.	394.	3320.
13	25000 - 49999.	31.	57.	87.	586.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		19811.	22630.	26757.	31740.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	1612.	1259.	1259.	1305.
2	2000 - 3999.	2766.	2252.	2053.	1991.
3	4000 - 4999.	1567.	1321.	1328.	1334.
4	5000 - 5999.	2161.	1443.	1396.	1431.
5	6000 - 6999.	2127.	1944.	1461.	1512.
6	7000 - 7999.	2852.	1968.	2012.	1624.
7	8000 - 8999.	3361.	2281.	1996.	1645.
8	9000 - 9999.	2927.	2731.	2113.	2130.
9	10000 - 11999.	7656.	5770.	5694.	4900.
10	12000 - 14999.	8670.	10202.	9477.	9287.
11	15000 - 19999.	12737.	17336.	23245.	29662.
12	20000 - 24999.	2517.	7459.	12678.	18370.
13	25000 - 49999.	319.	1185.	2017.	3046.
TOTAL FAMILIES		51072.	57211.	66729.	79204.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	10045.	9940.	10613.	11605.
2	2000 - 3999.	6207.	6431.	7220.	7975.
3	4000 - 4999.	2867.	2644.	2693.	3129.
4	5000 - 5999.	3333.	2656.	2734.	2895.
5	6000 - 6999.	3297.	3130.	2756.	2934.
6	7000 - 7999.	3779.	3107.	3254.	2928.
7	8000 - 8999.	4022.	3237.	3188.	3054.
8	9000 - 9999.	3344.	3459.	3127.	3392.
9	10000 - 11999.	8567.	6737.	7130.	6974.
10	12000 - 14999.	9246.	11369.	10844.	11001.
11	15000 - 19999.	13177.	18158.	24687.	32333.
12	20000 - 24999.	2599.	7731.	13072.	19456.
13	25000 - 49999.	350.	1212.	2104.	3163.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		70883.	79841.	93486.	110944.

DUTCHESS COUNTY
DATA AND SYSTEMS BUREAU
NYS OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES
NOVEMBER 1974

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

ESSEX COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
		1969	1975	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	1472.	1443.	1360.	1295.
2	2000. - 3999.	632.	761.	924.	966.
3	4000. - 4999.	239.	271.	269.	281.
4	5000. - 5999.	232.	233.	257.	266.
5	6000. - 6999.	137.	220.	222.	214.
6	7000. - 7999.	44.	135.	191.	209.
7	8000. - 8999.	127.	49.	124.	138.
8	9000. - 9999.	57.	107.	135.	152.
9	10000. - 11999.	84.	132.	143.	173.
10	12000. - 14999.	44.	132.	143.	173.
11	15000. - 19999.	30.	56.	135.	208.
12	20000. - 24999.	10.	13.	135.	216.
13	25000. - 49999.	0.	2.	6.	10.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		3108.	3519.	4025.	4158.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			
		1969	1975	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	424.	350.	279.	251.
2	2000. - 3999.	904.	657.	461.	401.
3	4000. - 4999.	635.	461.	332.	270.
4	5000. - 5999.	697.	549.	388.	337.
5	6000. - 6999.	748.	598.	435.	364.
6	7000. - 7999.	776.	633.	478.	422.
7	8000. - 8999.	767.	653.	521.	454.
8	9000. - 9999.	672.	670.	539.	439.
9	10000. - 11999.	1047.	1243.	1136.	1029.
10	12000. - 14999.	847.	1333.	1674.	1620.
11	15000. - 19999.	865.	1353.	2781.	3388.
12	20000. - 24999.	139.	459.	735.	1335.
13	25000. - 49999.	50.	95.	134.	202.
TOTAL FAMILIES		8591.	9064.	10167.	10602.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			
		1969	1975	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	1896.	1793.	1639.	1546.
2	2000. - 3999.	1536.	1418.	1375.	1367.
3	4000. - 4999.	874.	732.	586.	581.
4	5000. - 5999.	929.	782.	627.	603.
5	6000. - 6999.	855.	816.	687.	678.
6	7000. - 7999.	830.	768.	694.	651.
7	8000. - 8999.	894.	707.	679.	660.
8	9000. - 9999.	729.	777.	644.	614.
9	10000. - 11999.	1151.	1375.	1537.	1552.
10	12000. - 14999.	891.	1430.	1821.	1865.
11	15000. - 19999.	895.	1409.	2986.	3570.
12	20000. - 24999.	149.	477.	1010.	1393.
13	25000. - 49999.	50.	97.	174.	254.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		11699.	12583.	14192.	14760.

ESSEX COUNTY

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1995	2000
1188.	1080.
1005.	1038.
245.	248.
230.	233.
195.	200.
192.	178.
125.	173.
208.	290.
216.	177.
260.	359.
46.	75.
10.	13.
4257.	4334.

1995	2000
214.	192.
324.	277.
244.	178.
245.	219.
329.	232.
370.	296.
403.	298.
604.	358.
856.	765.
1844.	1230.
3887.	3989.
1387.	2624.
244.	534.
10941.	11166.

1995	2000
1402.	1272.
1329.	1315.
480.	427.
559.	455.
525.	496.
595.	474.
1094.	529.
1035.	1035.
1660.	1407.
4147.	4388.
2033.	2693.
254.	547.
15198.	15500.

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

FULTON COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	1397.	1826.	1746.	1668.
2	2000. - 3999.	1293.	1455.	1569.	1624.
3	4000. - 4999.	603.	511.	572.	594.
4	5000. - 5999.	243.	228.	243.	272.
5	6000. - 6999.	201.	239.	330.	376.
6	7000. - 7999.	176.	250.	332.	359.
7	8000. - 8999.	98.	179.	193.	219.
8	9000. - 9999.	85.	128.	175.	182.
9	10000. - 11999.	86.	166.	233.	314.
10	12000. - 14999.	48.	104.	177.	240.
11	15000. - 19999.	54.	83.	127.	187.
12	20000. - 24999.	35.	51.	64.	77.
13	25000. AND OVER	0.	10.	18.	26.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		4619.	5350.	5850.	6321.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	616.	557.	528.	504.
2	2000. - 3999.	1268.	1034.	895.	803.
3	4000. - 4999.	718.	630.	595.	546.
4	5000. - 5999.	1070.	679.	621.	578.
5	6000. - 6999.	1057.	984.	732.	612.
6	7000. - 7999.	1241.	974.	945.	799.
7	8000. - 8999.	1403.	1087.	934.	911.
8	9000. - 9999.	1123.	1215.	1038.	901.
9	10000. - 11999.	1972.	2240.	2379.	2092.
10	12000. - 14999.	1495.	241.	2837.	3213.
11	15000. - 19999.	1431.	2340.	3356.	4565.
12	20000. - 24999.	358.	873.	1207.	1528.
13	25000. AND OVER	20.	153.	201.	349.
TOTAL FAMILIES		13772.	15053.	16268.	17324.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	2513.	2383.	2274.	2172.
2	2000. - 3999.	2561.	2489.	2464.	2427.
3	4000. - 4999.	1121.	1101.	1167.	1140.
4	5000. - 5999.	1313.	1223.	1064.	1110.
5	6000. - 6999.	1258.	1174.	1062.	998.
6	7000. - 7999.	1417.	1266.	1177.	1075.
7	8000. - 8999.	1501.	1333.	1127.	1130.
8	9000. - 9999.	1208.	1266.	1214.	1089.
9	10000. - 11999.	2058.	2592.	2612.	2806.
10	12000. - 14999.	1543.	2313.	3014.	3407.
11	15000. - 19999.	1485.	2383.	3483.	4752.
12	20000. - 24999.	393.	874.	1271.	1645.
13	25000. AND OVER	20.	129.	219.	304.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		18391.	20403.	22148.	23645.

FULTON COUNTY
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CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	1397.	1826.	1746.	1668.
2	2000. - 3999.	1293.	1455.	1569.	1624.
3	4000. - 4999.	603.	511.	572.	594.
4	5000. - 5999.	243.	228.	243.	272.
5	6000. - 6999.	201.	239.	330.	376.
6	7000. - 7999.	176.	250.	332.	359.
7	8000. - 8999.	98.	179.	193.	219.
8	9000. - 9999.	85.	128.	175.	182.
9	10000. - 11999.	86.	166.	233.	314.
10	12000. - 14999.	48.	104.	177.	240.
11	15000. - 19999.	54.	83.	127.	187.
12	20000. - 24999.	35.	51.	64.	77.
13	25000. AND OVER	0.	10.	18.	26.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		4619.	5350.	5850.	6321.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	616.	557.	528.	504.
2	2000. - 3999.	1268.	1034.	895.	803.
3	4000. - 4999.	718.	630.	595.	546.
4	5000. - 5999.	1070.	679.	621.	578.
5	6000. - 6999.	1057.	984.	732.	612.
6	7000. - 7999.	1241.	974.	945.	799.
7	8000. - 8999.	1403.	1087.	934.	911.
8	9000. - 9999.	1123.	1215.	1038.	901.
9	10000. - 11999.	1972.	2240.	2379.	2092.
10	12000. - 14999.	1495.	241.	2837.	3213.
11	15000. - 19999.	1431.	2340.	3356.	4565.
12	20000. - 24999.	358.	873.	1207.	1528.
13	25000. AND OVER	20.	153.	201.	349.
TOTAL FAMILIES		13772.	15053.	16268.	17324.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	2513.	2383.	2274.	2172.
2	2000. - 3999.	2561.	2489.	2464.	2427.
3	4000. - 4999.	1121.	1101.	1167.	1140.
4	5000. - 5999.	1313.	1223.	1064.	1110.
5	6000. - 6999.	1258.	1174.	1062.	998.
6	7000. - 7999.	1417.	1266.	1177.	1075.
7	8000. - 8999.	1501.	1333.	1127.	1130.
8	9000. - 9999.	1208.	1266.	1214.	1089.
9	10000. - 11999.	2058.	2592.	2612.	2806.
10	12000. - 14999.	1543.	2313.	3014.	3407.
11	15000. - 19999.	1485.	2383.	3483.	4752.
12	20000. - 24999.	393.	874.	1271.	1645.
13	25000. AND OVER	20.	129.	219.	304.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		18391.	20403.	22148.	23645.

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

GREENE COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999	1144	1260	1342	1189	1103
2	2000 - 3999	562	819	974	1055	1098
3	4000 - 4999	180	263	291	321	322
4	5000 - 5999	170	201	246	267	268
5	6000 - 6999	123	191	201	216	230
6	7000 - 7999	157	151	190	194	184
7	8000 - 8999	102	99	159	184	181
8	9000 - 9999	24	80	123	156	168
9	10000 - 11999	49	132	167	198	173
10	12000 - 14999	18	33	136	179	274
11	15000 - 24999	20	38	137	238	237
12	25000 - 49999	0	0	21	30	42
13	50000 - AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		2449	3317	3837	4177	4362
						4506
						4599

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999	590	551	526	500	472
2	2000 - 3999	882	776	704	641	578
3	4000 - 4999	693	432	409	385	363
4	5000 - 5999	614	467	428	398	375
5	6000 - 6999	703	572	452	423	379
6	7000 - 7999	781	642	562	443	349
7	8000 - 8999	631	666	613	541	441
8	9000 - 9999	1236	1328	1345	1240	1148
9	10000 - 11999	955	1652	1834	1911	1840
10	12000 - 14999	1082	1730	2070	3611	4325
11	15000 - 24999	154	603	1010	1403	1931
12	25000 - 49999	10	61	108	153	197
13	50000 - AND OVER	8836	10166	11306	12237	12979
TOTAL FAMILIES						13557
						14067

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999	1734	1811	1768	1689	1575
2	2000 - 3999	1446	1595	1678	1696	1676
3	4000 - 4999	673	695	700	706	685
4	5000 - 5999	784	668	674	663	643
5	6000 - 6999	828	793	653	639	629
6	7000 - 7999	760	752	752	642	598
7	8000 - 8999	833	766	722	725	571
8	9000 - 9999	655	766	768	741	533
9	10000 - 11999	1285	1460	1312	1431	1622
10	12000 - 14999	1973	1725	1770	2143	2077
11	15000 - 24999	1102	1768	2357	3748	2577
12	25000 - 49999	154	613	1031	1433	1955
13	50000 - AND OVER	10	61	103	153	197
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		11285	13483	15143	16414	17341
						18083
						18666

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FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

HAMILTON COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0. - 1999.	213.	215.	220.	218.	205.
2	2000. - 3999.	144.	151.	159.	181.	194.
3	4000. - 4999.	16.	17.	100.	82.	61.
4	5000. - 5999.	24.	17.	44.	91.	74.
5	6000. - 6999.	11.	25.	20.	17.	52.
6	7000. - 7999.	11.	12.	26.	23.	31.
7	8000. - 8999.	10.	11.	12.	24.	25.
8	9000. - 9999.	0.	11.	12.	12.	20.
9	10000. - 11999.	20.	9.	22.	24.	23.
10	12000. - 14999.	0.	0.	19.	17.	32.
11	15000. - 24999.	0.	0.	10.	29.	47.
12	25000. - 49999.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
13	50000. AND OVER	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		449.	546.	644.	718.	755.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0. - 1999.	48.	43.	43.	43.	42.
2	2000. - 3999.	212.	156.	127.	108.	90.
3	4000. - 4999.	102.	105.	108.	97.	86.
4	5000. - 5999.	136.	94.	99.	108.	107.
5	6000. - 6999.	133.	115.	93.	93.	101.
6	7000. - 7999.	103.	128.	115.	105.	92.
7	8000. - 8999.	117.	107.	129.	116.	109.
8	9000. - 9999.	17.	97.	110.	131.	112.
9	10000. - 11999.	115.	165.	201.	236.	240.
10	12000. - 14999.	144.	154.	192.	261.	291.
11	15000. - 24999.	61.	168.	268.	368.	484.
12	25000. - 49999.	15.	35.	55.	74.	94.
13	50000. AND OVER	5.	10.	14.	19.	23.
TOTAL FAMILIES		1266.	1379.	1560.	1729.	1875.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0. - 1999.	261.	258.	263.	261.	247.
2	2000. - 3999.	346.	307.	286.	239.	284.
3	4000. - 4999.	118.	111.	208.	179.	147.
4	5000. - 5999.	150.	178.	163.	198.	147.
5	6000. - 6999.	137.	140.	119.	170.	204.
6	7000. - 7999.	154.	140.	119.	170.	153.
7	8000. - 8999.	123.	140.	141.	128.	109.
8	9000. - 9999.	77.	118.	141.	140.	134.
9	10000. - 11999.	135.	170.	122.	143.	136.
10	12000. - 14999.	144.	174.	223.	230.	263.
11	15000. - 24999.	61.	178.	211.	278.	318.
12	25000. - 49999.	15.	35.	55.	74.	94.
13	50000. AND OVER	5.	10.	14.	19.	23.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		1715.	1925.	2204.	2447.	2630.

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FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

HERKIMER COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999	2249	2087	1989	1892
2	2000 - 3999	1204	1434	1630	1763
3	4000 - 4999	471	487	495	524
4	5000 - 5999	359	433	468	459
5	6000 - 6999	210	343	390	432
6	7000 - 7999	182	201	310	345
7	8000 - 8999	192	179	187	272
8	9000 - 9999	107	181	174	192
9	10000 - 11999	153	237	335	345
10	12000 - 14999	91	175	287	347
11	15000 - 24999	14	81	160	274
12	25000 - 49999	5	9	13	15
13	50000 - AND OVER	4	6	7	9
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		5241	5853	6398	6875
					7232
					7471
					7510

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999	719	623	574	531
2	2000 - 3999	1357	1024	842	760
3	4000 - 4999	784	709	555	524
4	5000 - 5999	1120	682	657	638
5	6000 - 6999	1175	996	691	600
6	7000 - 7999	1382	1038	941	712
7	8000 - 8999	1441	1157	978	891
8	9000 - 9999	1451	1253	1062	928
9	10000 - 11999	2646	2581	2376	2086
10	12000 - 14999	2702	3371	3583	3439
11	15000 - 24999	2093	3823	5537	7233
12	25000 - 49999	340	1175	1659	2264
13	50000 - AND OVER	60	161	245	323
TOTAL FAMILIES		17250	18493	19826	20942
					21987
					22743
					23280

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999	2968	2710	2583	2423
2	2000 - 3999	2561	2458	2472	2523
3	4000 - 4999	1235	1196	1148	1048
4	5000 - 5999	1479	1115	1113	1068
5	6000 - 6999	1385	1339	1031	1043
6	7000 - 7999	1564	1339	1251	1057
7	8000 - 8999	1633	1336	1175	1075
8	9000 - 9999	1558	1334	1163	1058
9	10000 - 11999	2799	2818	1216	1120
10	12000 - 14999	2799	3466	2719	2625
11	15000 - 24999	2793	3704	380	3782
12	25000 - 49999	2107	345	597	7507
13	50000 - AND OVER	345	184	1782	2280
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		22491	24346	26236	27817
					29219
					30214
					30790

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PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY										
		NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS								
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000		
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000		
1	0 - 1999.	2828.	1930.	1823.	1683.	1542.	1345.	1135.		
2	2000. - 3999.	1053.	1288.	1480.	1585.	1654.	1715.	1739.		
3	4000. - 4999.	390.	428.	444.	452.	463.	451.	404.		
4	5000. - 5999.	415.	379.	382.	403.	401.	386.	392.		
5	6000. - 6999.	273.	398.	378.	349.	347.	365.	330.		
6	7000. - 7999.	131.	262.	334.	368.	335.	303.	317.		
7	8000. - 8999.	109.	188.	256.	319.	352.	309.	272.		
8	9000. - 9999.	40.	112.	137.	245.	327.	323.	277.		
9	10000. - 11999.	103.	115.	134.	226.	331.	473.	545.		
10	12000. - 14999.	50.	114.	136.	171.	249.	306.	433.		
11	15000. - 19999.	13.	49.	96.	167.	254.	303.	413.		
12	20000. - 29999.	4.	8.	11.	14.	17.	31.	65.		
13	30000. AND OVER	5.	5.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		4673.	5236.	5708.	5980.	6177.	6320.	6333.		
		NUMBER OF FAMILIES								
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000		
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000		
1	0 - 1999.	749.	670.	628.	585.	546.	483.	421.		
2	2000. - 3999.	1293.	1112.	1007.	913.	831.	705.	582.		
3	4000. - 4999.	775.	638.	582.	547.	513.	463.	419.		
4	5000. - 5999.	998.	735.	657.	575.	528.	477.	421.		
5	6000. - 6999.	1168.	919.	766.	651.	586.	483.	437.		
6	7000. - 7999.	1127.	1046.	896.	794.	681.	565.	446.		
7	8000. - 8999.	1165.	1166.	1031.	885.	778.	603.	513.		
8	9000. - 9999.	1188.	1168.	1072.	881.	781.	603.	513.		
9	10000. - 11999.	2153.	2176.	2032.	1916.	1730.	1642.	1342.		
10	12000. - 14999.	1967.	2713.	3045.	2969.	2836.	2635.	2368.		
11	15000. - 19999.	1744.	2863.	3947.	5092.	6089.	6957.	7193.		
12	20000. - 29999.	245.	815.	1263.	1664.	2021.	2885.	4207.		
13	30000. AND OVER	53.	121.	175.	222.	264.	323.	382.		
TOTAL FAMILIES		14765.	16040.	17157.	17912.	18470.	18951.	19266.		
		NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS								
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000		
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000		
1	0 - 1999.	2837.	2600.	2451.	2268.	2088.	1828.	1556.		
2	2000. - 3999.	2346.	2400.	2437.	2482.	2485.	2420.	2321.		
3	4000. - 4999.	1165.	1066.	1026.	978.	929.	914.	823.		
4	5000. - 5999.	1413.	1174.	1039.	978.	929.	843.	813.		
5	6000. - 6999.	1421.	1337.	1144.	1000.	929.	848.	767.		
6	7000. - 7999.	1358.	1326.	1250.	1164.	1086.	868.	783.		
7	8000. - 8999.	1274.	1284.	1287.	1204.	1150.	912.	785.		
8	9000. - 9999.	1228.	1210.	1209.	1226.	1134.	1053.	812.		
9	10000. - 11999.	2296.	2291.	2282.	2238.	2247.	2115.	1887.		
10	12000. - 14999.	2017.	2827.	3181.	3140.	3065.	2941.	2801.		
11	15000. - 19999.	1757.	2912.	4043.	5259.	6313.	7260.	7606.		
12	20000. - 29999.	249.	823.	1274.	1678.	2038.	2916.	4272.		
13	30000. AND OVER	57.	126.	182.	230.	273.	333.	393.		
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		19438.	21276.	22865.	23902.	24647.	25271.	25599.		
MONTGOMERY COUNTY										
DATA AND SYSTEMS BUREAU										
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY

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PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

ONEIDA COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS					ONEIDA COUNTY	
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1	0 - 1999	9940	9265	8371	8547	8138	7662	6696
2	2000 - 3999	5179	5091	5055	7192	7538	7835	7975
3	4000 - 5999	1672	2019	2253	2255	2346	2295	2105
4	6000 - 7999	1525	1565	1596	1978	2029	2012	2074
5	8000 - 9999	1416	1445	1480	1502	1636	1895	1738
6	10000 - 14999	926	1345	1391	1402	1437	1384	1683
7	15000 - 19999	627	969	1303	1339	1322	1333	1242
8	20000 - 24999	506	699	941	1272	1273	1235	1227
9	25000 - 29999	586	969	1274	1613	2057	2344	2251
10	30000 - 34999	418	699	1045	1387	1716	2171	2720
11	35000 - 39999	229	504	828	1241	1761	2448	3203
12	40000 - 44999	43	115	179	242	301	490	799
13	45000 - 49999	3	20	30	40	50	62	73
TOTAL	UNREL INDIVIDUALS	23073	25605	27886	30011	31604	32946	33786

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES					ONEIDA COUNTY	
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1	0 - 1999	2589	2230	2052	1928	1798	1578	1386
2	2000 - 3999	4823	3839	3385	3038	2792	2355	1937
3	4000 - 5999	2922	2349	2143	1966	1783	1627	1362
4	6000 - 7999	3778	2621	2340	2036	2000	1710	1470
5	8000 - 9999	4675	3369	2354	2331	2117	1833	1594
6	10000 - 14999	5272	4028	3192	2722	2288	1975	1656
7	15000 - 19999	5118	4503	3355	3086	2706	2076	1788
8	20000 - 24999	4743	4441	3512	3800	3036	2511	1893
9	25000 - 29999	9357	8727	8577	8352	7537	6542	4588
10	30000 - 34999	10125	11932	12543	12090	12116	10886	8786
11	35000 - 39999	10364	15839	21104	26623	30938	32137	31814
12	40000 - 44999	1974	5433	3308	11158	13795	20953	27464
13	45000 - 49999	298	359	1327	1790	2219	2776	4609
TOTAL	FAMILIES	66036	70420	75352	81068	85220	88343	90347

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS					ONEIDA COUNTY	
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1	0 - 1999	12529	11495	10923	10475	9936	9040	8082
2	2000 - 3999	6999	6880	6880	10280	10730	10140	9912
3	4000 - 5999	4593	4588	4580	4221	4134	3722	3467
4	6000 - 7999	5303	4836	4576	4064	4029	3722	3544
5	8000 - 9999	6091	4814	4314	3884	3753	3528	3332
6	10000 - 14999	6198	5373	4883	4125	3725	3359	3339
7	15000 - 19999	5745	5472	5158	4423	4118	3429	3050
8	20000 - 24999	5249	5340	5153	5072	4309	3746	3120
9	25000 - 29999	9943	8656	10031	9965	9594	8286	6839
10	30000 - 34999	10543	12631	13288	13477	13832	13037	11506
11	35000 - 39999	10593	18343	21932	27863	32699	34585	35017
12	40000 - 44999	2017	5548	2132	11400	14096	21443	28263
13	45000 - 49999	304	879	1357	1830	2269	2832	4682
TOTAL	CONSUMER UNITS	89109	90025	103338	111079	116824	121289	124133

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FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

ORANGE COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	9379.	9560.	10019.	11499.
2	2000. - 3999.	5852.	7243.	8988.	10788.
3	4000. - 4999.	1188.	1525.	1818.	2969.
4	5000. - 5999.	1213.	1191.	1383.	1914.
5	6000. - 6999.	957.	1210.	1284.	1459.
6	7000. - 7999.	685.	956.	1245.	1485.
7	8000. - 8999.	482.	727.	1023.	1359.
8	9000. - 9999.	365.	577.	784.	1175.
9	10000. - 11999.	390.	770.	1087.	1550.
10	12000. - 14999.	396.	721.	1035.	1429.
11	15000. - 24999.	168.	453.	845.	1553.
12	25000. - 49999.	37.	92.	152.	238.
13	50000. AND OVER	16.	28.	4.	62.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		21328.	24823.	29683.	37480.
				45123.	51968.
					58033.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	2039.	1852.	1879.	2106.
2	2000. - 3999.	4208.	3447.	3266.	3465.
3	4000. - 4999.	2292.	2021.	2068.	2289.
4	5000. - 5999.	3907.	2039.	2138.	2407.
5	6000. - 6999.	3862.	2641.	2246.	2500.
6	7000. - 7999.	3491.	2977.	2777.	2709.
7	8000. - 8999.	4494.	3144.	3028.	3197.
8	9000. - 9999.	3755.	3509.	3253.	3564.
9	10000. - 11999.	8203.	7465.	7583.	7563.
10	12000. - 14999.	8488.	10784.	11698.	13539.
11	15000. - 24999.	8949.	14175.	21434.	32435.
12	25000. - 49999.	1610.	4949.	8583.	13944.
13	50000. AND OVER	414.	942.	1533.	2417.
TOTAL FAMILIES		54262.	60005.	71546.	92135.
				113415.	132010.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0 - 1999.	11668.	11212.	11898.	13605.
2	2000. - 3999.	10580.	10890.	12552.	14253.
3	4000. - 4999.	3480.	3446.	3886.	5258.
4	5000. - 5999.	4120.	3290.	3521.	4321.
5	6000. - 6999.	4319.	3851.	3530.	3959.
6	7000. - 7999.	4176.	3933.	4022.	4194.
7	8000. - 8999.	4976.	3871.	4112.	4556.
8	9000. - 9999.	4120.	4056.	4017.	4739.
9	10000. - 11999.	8793.	8235.	8669.	9113.
10	12000. - 14999.	8884.	11505.	12733.	14968.
11	15000. - 24999.	9117.	14428.	22279.	33988.
12	25000. - 49999.	1647.	5841.	8715.	14182.
13	50000. AND OVER	430.	970.	1575.	2479.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		75590.	84828.	101220.	126615.
				158338.	183978.

ORANGE COUNTY

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FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				PUTNAM COUNTY	
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	2000
1	0 - 1999.	1304.	1320.	1737.	2042.	2298.	2469.
2	2000. - 3999.	428.	636.	859.	1068.	1274.	1469.
3	4000. - 4999.	131.	176.	212.	296.	386.	416.
4	5000. - 5999.	180.	151.	180.	233.	257.	338.
5	6000. - 6999.	107.	200.	181.	185.	231.	266.
6	7000. - 7999.	105.	128.	224.	223.	202.	227.
7	8000. - 8999.	114.	118.	138.	244.	265.	222.
8	9000. - 9999.	76.	123.	132.	151.	274.	209.
9	10000. - 11999.	110.	195.	227.	269.	328.	551.
10	12000. - 13999.	146.	182.	251.	302.	493.	548.
11	14000. - 15999.	66.	204.	363.	556.	802.	1254.
12	16000. - 17999.	40.	69.	102.	143.	188.	383.
13	18000. - 19999.	16.	34.	55.	81.	111.	195.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		2822.	3736.	4731.	5913.	7086.	9255.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				PUTNAM COUNTY	
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	2000
1	0 - 1999.	443.	429.	451.	483.	506.	472.
2	2000. - 3999.	808.	759.	783.	827.	833.	737.
3	4000. - 4999.	333.	415.	435.	508.	550.	640.
4	5000. - 5999.	321.	341.	438.	530.	572.	556.
5	6000. - 6999.	537.	370.	379.	469.	533.	560.
6	7000. - 7999.	732.	512.	365.	425.	482.	587.
7	8000. - 8999.	758.	524.	524.	410.	468.	587.
8	9000. - 9999.	960.	568.	685.	560.	453.	490.
9	10000. - 11999.	2156.	1761.	1681.	1657.	1412.	933.
10	12000. - 13999.	2777.	3266.	3293.	3051.	3040.	1834.
11	14000. - 15999.	3572.	5326.	8603.	11826.	13337.	13778.
12	16000. - 17999.	677.	2348.	4401.	7082.	11207.	17284.
13	18000. - 19999.	63.	323.	639.	1054.	1562.	21153.
TOTAL FAMILIES		14187.	17734.	22706.	28878.	35534.	46002.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				PUTNAM COUNTY	
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	2000
1	0 - 1999.	1747.	1949.	2208.	2525.	2804.	3028.
2	2000. - 3999.	1236.	1395.	1642.	1895.	2127.	2369.
3	4000. - 4999.	464.	591.	677.	804.	940.	919.
4	5000. - 5999.	500.	492.	618.	763.	832.	973.
5	6000. - 6999.	694.	530.	559.	650.	816.	851.
6	7000. - 7999.	837.	640.	589.	648.	684.	854.
7	8000. - 8999.	872.	786.	662.	733.	702.	809.
8	9000. - 9999.	1036.	879.	817.	711.	704.	699.
9	10000. - 11999.	2266.	1956.	1958.	1956.	1740.	1484.
10	12000. - 13999.	2923.	3448.	3544.	3443.	3533.	2382.
11	14000. - 15999.	3638.	6030.	8966.	13382.	14639.	13004.
12	16000. - 17999.	717.	2417.	4503.	7225.	11395.	17667.
13	18000. - 19999.	79.	357.	697.	1135.	1673.	2486.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		17009.	21470.	27437.	34791.	42620.	55257.

PUTNAM COUNTY
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PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
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RENSSELAER COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS					1995	2000
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990		
1	0 - 1999.	8501.	7913.	7769.	7590.	7323.	6930.	6482.
2	2000. - 3999.	3308.	4116.	4886.	5378.	5736.	6137.	6496.
3	4000. - 4999.	1067.	1186.	1264.	1408.	1563.	1594.	1493.
4	5000. - 5999.	587.	872.	1048.	1171.	1178.	1167.	1468.
5	6000. - 6999.	737.	826.	907.	952.	1012.	1116.	1045.
6	7000. - 7999.	509.	692.	798.	837.	913.	895.	1028.
7	8000. - 8999.	392.	519.	673.	757.	767.	853.	819.
8	9000. - 9999.	241.	407.	512.	660.	705.	727.	806.
9	10000. - 11999.	435.	526.	755.	909.	1100.	1385.	1348.
10	12000. - 14999.	209.	284.	431.	791.	995.	1247.	1499.
11	15000. - 24999.	161.	284.	493.	797.	1088.	1506.	2028.
12	25000. - 49999.	31.	81.	127.	172.	214.	305.	492.
13	50000. AND OVER	23.	33.	63.	52.	60.	71.	82.
TOTAL	UNREL INDIVIDUALS	16501.	18034.	19864.	21477.	22652.	23953.	25086.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES					1995	2000
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990		
1	0 - 1999.	1359.	1191.	1147.	1120.	1087.	999.	916.
2	2000. - 3999.	2548.	1967.	1707.	1582.	1454.	1219.	1055.
3	4000. - 4999.	1515.	1279.	1207.	1079.	951.	890.	740.
4	5000. - 5999.	1938.	1348.	1277.	1218.	1194.	963.	823.
5	6000. - 6999.	2571.	1721.	1575.	1294.	1222.	1118.	944.
6	7000. - 7999.	2762.	2168.	1865.	1447.	1275.	1151.	1035.
7	8000. - 8999.	2902.	2387.	2120.	1663.	1515.	1194.	1065.
8	9000. - 9999.	2750.	2505.	2304.	2146.	1636.	1372.	1105.
9	10000. - 11999.	5637.	5003.	4826.	4636.	4303.	3775.	2608.
10	12000. - 14999.	5820.	7168.	7837.	7278.	7169.	6342.	5208.
11	15000. - 24999.	6213.	9379.	13071.	16849.	18694.	20884.	20591.
12	25000. - 49999.	1040.	3208.	5200.	7163.	9077.	14350.	18863.
13	50000. AND OVER	122.	431.	709.	985.	1250.	1618.	3139.
TOTAL	FAMILIES	37182.	39755.	44163.	48457.	52107.	55475.	58116.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS					1995	2000
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990		
1	0 - 1999.	9860.	9104.	8356.	8710.	8410.	7929.	7393.
2	2000. - 3999.	5356.	6083.	6591.	6961.	7188.	7356.	7551.
3	4000. - 4999.	2582.	2463.	2451.	2487.	2514.	2484.	2231.
4	5000. - 5999.	2825.	2120.	2325.	2389.	2372.	2300.	2291.
5	6000. - 6999.	3308.	2547.	2382.	2269.	2236.	2204.	1983.
6	7000. - 7999.	3271.	2860.	2601.	2238.	2188.	2063.	2063.
7	8000. - 8999.	3294.	2906.	2793.	2423.	2382.	2349.	1884.
8	9000. - 9999.	2991.	2912.	2816.	2804.	2841.	2899.	1911.
9	10000. - 11999.	6072.	7549.	8881.	5545.	5483.	3954.	3954.
10	12000. - 14999.	6029.	7649.	8558.	8069.	8164.	7389.	6727.
11	15000. - 24999.	6374.	9663.	13564.	17646.	20982.	22390.	22625.
12	25000. - 49999.	1071.	3289.	5327.	7335.	9291.	14675.	19355.
13	50000. AND OVER	150.	464.	752.	1035.	1310.	1689.	3221.
TOTAL	CONSUMER UNITS	53683.	57789.	64027.	69934.	74759.	79428.	83202.

RENSSELAER COUNTY
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ROCKLAND COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				ROCKLAND COUNTY
		1969	1975	1980	1985	
1	0 - 1999	3874	4043	4327	4577	4611
2	2000 - 3999	2372	2827	3347	3804	4153
3	4000 - 4999	867	1119	1280	1411	1499
4	5000 - 5999	844	906	1097	1349	1380
5	6000 - 6999	915	883	966	1034	1252
6	7000 - 7999	680	947	1017	1054	1173
7	8000 - 8999	419	790	1017	1034	1042
8	9000 - 9999	332	578	837	1026	1065
9	10000 - 11999	659	761	1132	1761	2098
10	12000 - 13999	546	930	1137	1347	1808
11	14000 - 15999	307	779	1434	2273	3037
12	16000 - 17999	88	173	334	487	643
13	18000 - 19999	26	53	85	118	151
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		11909	14809	18076	21267	23914

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				ROCKLAND COUNTY
		1969	1975	1980	1985	
1	0 - 1999	1461	1388	1436	1504	1523
2	2000 - 3999	1956	1660	1533	1608	1456
3	4000 - 4999	1065	1023	1010	938	1434
4	5000 - 5999	1346	1010	1054	1108	84
5	6000 - 6999	1478	1246	1064	1098	85
6	7000 - 7999	2050	1359	1288	1098	107
7	8000 - 8999	2123	1640	1385	1378	109
8	9000 - 9999	2364	1959	1500	1432	105
9	10000 - 11999	7090	4253	4667	3494	1035
10	12000 - 13999	9555	8223	7948	6611	2612
11	14000 - 15999	16991	21930	27500	31942	4781
12	16000 - 17999	5089	11947	19552	28352	27900
13	18000 - 19999	467	2254	4186	6432	5021
TOTAL FAMILIES		53035	61492	73573	86988	106691

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				ROCKLAND COUNTY
		1969	1975	1980	1985	
1	0 - 1999	5335	5631	5763	6081	6198
2	2000 - 3999	4328	4437	4940	5412	5723
3	4000 - 4999	1932	2142	2290	2349	2406
4	5000 - 5999	2190	1916	2151	2457	2423
5	6000 - 6999	2393	2129	2010	2132	2373
6	7000 - 7999	2730	2306	2245	2108	2160
7	8000 - 8999	2542	2430	2402	2381	2242
8	9000 - 9999	2696	2537	2387	2518	2097
9	10000 - 11999	7749	5014	5239	5255	2429
10	12000 - 13999	10101	10753	9101	7958	5064
11	14000 - 15999	17298	22769	28954	34215	4718
12	16000 - 17999	5157	12140	19856	28319	31507
13	18000 - 19999	493	2307	4271	6550	38173
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		64944	78501	91649	108255	12154

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SARATOGA COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999	4368	4510	4707	4832	5064
2	2000 - 3999	1560	1968	2349	2602	2848
3	4000 - 4999	547	621	659	773	835
4	5000 - 5999	524	541	536	554	569
5	6000 - 6999	373	520	541	554	610
6	7000 - 7999	307	387	526	540	558
7	8000 - 8999	186	323	380	510	537
8	9000 - 9999	189	243	332	491	523
9	10000 - 11999	220	366	469	625	722
10	12000 - 14999	134	275	444	517	703
11	15000 - 19999	122	213	356	515	823
12	20000 - 29999	6	52	97	143	193
13	30000 - AND OVER	0	0	3	5	19
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		8551	10021	11449	12793	14110
						15484

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999	1189	1100	1057	1030	994
2	2000 - 3999	1719	1611	1555	1497	1426
3	4000 - 4999	1176	839	795	835	854
4	5000 - 5999	1440	1128	927	786	795
5	6000 - 6999	1680	1365	1128	1041	813
6	7000 - 7999	2147	1547	1370	1173	1119
7	8000 - 8999	2226	1840	1517	1327	1210
8	9000 - 9999	2324	2020	1710	1522	1370
9	10000 - 11999	4853	4536	4455	3691	3114
10	12000 - 14999	5139	6738	8312	6418	6171
11	15000 - 19999	5284	8994	13082	17275	20030
12	20000 - 29999	940	3111	5190	7378	10370
13	30000 - AND OVER	94	414	720	1042	1373
TOTAL FAMILIES		30195	35123	40003	45065	49639

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999	5557	5610	5764	5922	6058
2	2000 - 3999	3279	3579	3904	4098	4274
3	4000 - 4999	1723	1660	1454	1606	1739
4	5000 - 5999	1964	1669	1513	1400	1424
5	6000 - 6999	2088	1885	1689	1595	1423
6	7000 - 7999	2454	1934	1866	1713	1423
7	8000 - 8999	2416	2163	1897	1887	1577
8	9000 - 9999	2503	2323	2042	1905	1861
9	10000 - 11999	5073	4722	4814	4316	3836
10	12000 - 14999	5273	7013	7256	6985	6874
11	15000 - 19999	5406	9207	13438	17820	20353
12	20000 - 29999	946	3163	5287	7521	10563
13	30000 - AND OVER	94	416	723	1047	1380
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		38746	45144	51457	57858	63749
						69250

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FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				SCHENECTADY COUNTY			
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	
1	0 - 1999.	5467.	5100.	4379.	4641.	4367.	3942.	3508.	
2	2000. - 3999.	3037.	3360.	3610.	3789.	3842.	3858.	3841.	
3	4000. - 5999.	1124.	1232.	1267.	1245.	1255.	1251.	1153.	
4	6000. - 7999.	1222.	1130.	1090.	1127.	1143.	1064.	1050.	
5	8000. - 9999.	758.	1103.	1109.	1048.	992.	994.	965.	
6	10000. - 11999.	658.	717.	928.	1076.	1012.	910.	863.	
7	12000. - 13999.	464.	625.	677.	756.	965.	934.	826.	
8	14000. - 15999.	306.	471.	603.	631.	635.	872.	850.	
9	16000. - 17999.	538.	618.	765.	980.	1097.	1133.	1349.	
10	18000. - 19999.	363.	590.	781.	820.	975.	1197.	1364.	
11	20000. - 24999.	284.	467.	621.	894.	1136.	1464.	1789.	
12	25000. - 29999.	29.	108.	170.	230.	283.	354.	543.	
13	30000. AND OVER	18.	26.	32.	38.	42.	49.	54.	
TOTAL	UNREL. INDIVIDUALS	14328.	15347.	16512.	17281.	17704.	18012.	18155.	

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				SCHENECTADY COUNTY			
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	
1	0 - 1999.	1335.	1178.	1109.	1071.	1023.	944.	854.	
2	2000. - 3999.	2508.	1908.	1577.	1414.	1251.	1018.	815.	
3	4000. - 5999.	1580.	1267.	1151.	1010.	871.	729.	660.	
4	6000. - 7999.	2222.	1820.	1273.	1222.	1057.	877.	693.	
5	8000. - 9999.	2463.	1751.	1433.	1234.	1130.	970.	842.	
6	10000. - 11999.	2786.	2135.	1833.	1563.	1155.	1060.	873.	
7	12000. - 13999.	3009.	2356.	2027.	1788.	1638.	1483.	987.	
8	14000. - 15999.	3066.	2543.	2202.	1954.	1734.	1493.	961.	
9	16000. - 17999.	6126.	5777.	4836.	4362.	3890.	3261.	2660.	
10	18000. - 19999.	7694.	7694.	7776.	7285.	6686.	5695.	4684.	
11	20000. - 24999.	6950.	11130.	13961.	16968.	19287.	19805.	18717.	
12	25000. - 29999.	1893.	4301.	6223.	8142.	9905.	13910.	18125.	
13	30000. AND OVER	310.	815.	1217.	1616.	1955.	2461.	3399.	
TOTAL	FAMILIES	42237.	44075.	46583.	49549.	51652.	53380.	54270.	

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				SCHENECTADY COUNTY			
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	
1	0 - 1999.	5802.	6278.	5888.	5712.	5390.	4886.	4362.	
2	2000. - 3999.	5545.	5268.	5287.	5203.	5093.	4876.	4656.	
3	4000. - 5999.	2764.	2499.	2418.	2255.	2126.	2021.	1813.	
4	6000. - 7999.	3444.	2550.	2341.	2249.	2200.	1941.	1743.	
5	8000. - 9999.	3221.	3054.	2579.	2302.	2122.	1964.	1807.	
6	10000. - 11999.	3444.	2852.	2761.	2639.	2207.	1970.	1736.	
7	12000. - 13999.	3473.	2991.	2784.	2544.	2603.	2030.	1787.	
8	14000. - 15999.	3372.	3014.	2805.	2585.	2369.	2335.	1837.	
9	16000. - 17999.	6664.	5995.	5601.	5342.	4987.	4384.	4009.	
10	18000. - 19999.	7313.	8284.	8487.	8111.	7621.	6892.	6048.	
11	20000. - 24999.	8273.	11597.	14532.	17862.	20423.	21249.	20506.	
12	25000. - 29999.	1922.	4409.	6333.	8372.	10188.	14264.	18668.	
13	30000. AND OVER	325.	841.	1209.	1655.	2027.	2510.	3453.	
TOTAL	CONSUMER UNITS	56565.	59022.	63095.	66830.	69356.	71372.	72425.	

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SCHOHARIE COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	1853.	2016.	2071.	2113.	2112.
2	2000. - 3999.	520.	505.	1025.	1161.	1264.
3	4000. - 4999.	110.	169.	192.	257.	321.
4	5000. - 5999.	64.	111.	139.	180.	233.
5	6000. - 6999.	86.	68.	98.	117.	143.
6	7000. - 7999.	47.	90.	68.	83.	114.
7	8000. - 8999.	28.	59.	92.	74.	101.
8	9000. - 9999.	21.	38.	61.	92.	105.
9	10000. - 11999.	65.	52.	71.	102.	146.
10	12000. - 13999.	30.	82.	90.	81.	133.
11	14000. - 15999.	6.	32.	75.	136.	199.
12	16000. - 17999.	6.	8.	10.	11.	181.
13	18000. - 19999.	4.	7.	9.	11.	12.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		2840.	3537.	4002.	4420.	4736.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	337.	314.	298.	288.	272.
2	2000. - 3999.	753.	680.	621.	564.	496.
3	4000. - 4999.	431.	363.	333.	372.	378.
4	5000. - 5999.	465.	421.	400.	350.	351.
5	6000. - 6999.	369.	453.	430.	405.	376.
6	7000. - 7999.	553.	384.	427.	427.	414.
7	8000. - 8999.	417.	457.	385.	453.	380.
8	9000. - 9999.	478.	477.	385.	389.	427.
9	10000. - 11999.	783.	849.	473.	329.	336.
10	12000. - 13999.	675.	1089.	1249.	1305.	1425.
11	14000. - 15999.	657.	1166.	1811.	2579.	3193.
12	16000. - 17999.	143.	411.	660.	934.	1296.
13	18000. - 19999.	12.	60.	106.	155.	205.
TOTAL FAMILIES		6048.	7144.	8093.	9142.	9997.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	2190.	2330.	2369.	2401.	2384.
2	2000. - 3999.	1273.	1885.	1646.	1725.	1760.
3	4000. - 4999.	541.	532.	595.	629.	699.
4	5000. - 5999.	529.	532.	518.	530.	539.
5	6000. - 6999.	453.	521.	528.	522.	577.
6	7000. - 7999.	600.	474.	519.	510.	528.
7	8000. - 8999.	445.	516.	477.	527.	494.
8	9000. - 9999.	469.	535.	474.	481.	523.
9	10000. - 11999.	853.	901.	1018.	1025.	885.
10	12000. - 13999.	705.	1171.	1339.	1386.	1524.
11	14000. - 15999.	663.	1198.	1836.	2715.	3374.
12	16000. - 17999.	149.	419.	670.	945.	1308.
13	18000. - 19999.	16.	67.	115.	166.	218.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		8888.	10681.	12095.	13562.	14733.

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CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	2184.	2384.	2401.	2384.	2184.
2	2000. - 3999.	1767.	1760.	1725.	1744.	1767.
3	4000. - 4999.	569.	699.	629.	600.	569.
4	5000. - 5999.	437.	539.	530.	534.	437.
5	6000. - 6999.	485.	577.	522.	534.	485.
6	7000. - 7999.	464.	528.	510.	495.	464.
7	8000. - 8999.	406.	494.	477.	459.	406.
8	9000. - 9999.	459.	523.	481.	459.	459.
9	10000. - 11999.	860.	885.	1025.	973.	860.
10	12000. - 13999.	1232.	1524.	1386.	1341.	1232.
11	14000. - 15999.	4001.	3374.	2715.	3807.	4001.
12	16000. - 17999.	2811.	1308.	670.	2060.	2811.
13	18000. - 19999.	564.	218.	115.	283.	564.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		16439.	15702.	14733.	15702.	16439.

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
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ULSTER COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0. - 1999.	7814.	8328.	8772.	9131.
2	2000. - 3999.	2556.	3659.	4649.	5836.
3	4000. - 4999.	705.	947.	1077.	1562.
4	5000. - 5999.	62.	734.	850.	1039.
5	6000. - 6999.	575.	723.	757.	776.
6	7000. - 7999.	419.	605.	738.	765.
7	8000. - 8999.	288.	473.	622.	756.
8	9000. - 9999.	230.	360.	493.	633.
9	10000. - 11999.	570.	542.	708.	907.
10	12000. - 14999.	289.	717.	870.	1108.
11	15000. - 24999.	158.	429.	796.	1020.
12	25000. - 49999.	11.	86.	163.	1766.
13	50000. AND OVER	5.	9.	13.	318.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		14372.	17612.	20508.	24956.
					27307.
					29223.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0. - 1999.	1709.	1521.	1457.	1367.
2	2000. - 3999.	3112.	2779.	2657.	2413.
3	4000. - 4999.	1523.	1426.	1450.	1535.
4	5000. - 5999.	2068.	1916.	1966.	1409.
5	6000. - 6999.	2197.	2036.	1966.	1502.
6	7000. - 7999.	2291.	2044.	2044.	1605.
7	8000. - 8999.	2790.	2115.	2016.	1712.
8	9000. - 9999.	2327.	2296.	2110.	2094.
9	10000. - 11999.	4852.	4788.	4758.	4380.
10	12000. - 14999.	5133.	6638.	7125.	7433.
11	15000. - 24999.	5996.	9352.	13661.	17836.
12	25000. - 49999.	2019.	3639.	5877.	8578.
13	50000. AND OVER	137.	502.	656.	1241.
TOTAL FAMILIES		35234.	40285.	48702.	55527.
					60236.
					66152.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
1	0. - 1999.	9523.	9849.	10229.	10483.
2	2000. - 3999.	5668.	6438.	7306.	8249.
3	4000. - 4999.	2258.	2373.	2527.	2858.
4	5000. - 5999.	2760.	2198.	2301.	2508.
5	6000. - 6999.	2772.	2641.	2704.	2778.
6	7000. - 7999.	2710.	2641.	2704.	2778.
7	8000. - 8999.	3088.	2538.	2669.	2742.
8	9000. - 9999.	2537.	2636.	2803.	2742.
9	10000. - 11999.	5432.	5330.	5466.	5287.
10	12000. - 14999.	5442.	7355.	7995.	8373.
11	15000. - 24999.	6194.	9791.	15257.	19159.
12	25000. - 49999.	1030.	3525.	6040.	12430.
13	50000. AND OVER	162.	514.	869.	1670.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		49596.	57897.	67210.	76766.
					85242.
					93499.

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		WARREN COUNTY				
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999	1868.	1806.	1745.	1682.	1624.
2	2000 - 3999	934.	1138.	1283.	1361.	1405.
3	4000 - 4999	334.	336.	333.	372.	435.
4	5000 - 5999	222.	303.	318.	317.	324.
5	6000 - 6999	160.	213.	236.	306.	298.
6	7000 - 7999	144.	156.	194.	209.	264.
7	8000 - 8999	76.	132.	151.	173.	241.
8	9000 - 9999	90.	102.	136.	145.	188.
9	10000 - 11999	125.	160.	168.	220.	267.
10	12000 - 14999	38.	129.	202.	219.	234.
11	15000 - 24999	72.	86.	115.	187.	264.
12	25000 - 49999	28.	48.	65.	81.	97.
13	50000 - AND OVER	11.	19.	26.	32.	39.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		4102.	4628.	4992.	5304.	5591.
						5949.
						6332.
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999	706.	583.	539.	513.	493.
2	2000 - 3999	1121.	905.	826.	800.	777.
3	4000 - 4999	704.	539.	497.	463.	435.
4	5000 - 5999	218.	322.	350.	502.	486.
5	6000 - 6999	862.	797.	620.	579.	584.
6	7000 - 7999	1099.	829.	771.	653.	587.
7	8000 - 8999	917.	907.	800.	768.	693.
8	9000 - 9999	946.	895.	857.	799.	766.
9	10000 - 11999	1594.	1625.	1684.	1759.	1628.
10	12000 - 14999	1384.	1937.	2252.	2363.	2515.
11	15000 - 24999	1618.	2275.	3212.	4363.	5528.
12	25000 - 49999	401.	917.	1391.	1908.	2486.
13	50000 - AND OVER	62.	176.	279.	391.	509.
TOTAL FAMILIES		12432.	12997.	14278.	15863.	17436.
						19006.
						20473.
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999	2574.	2389.	2284.	2195.	2114.
2	2000 - 3999	2535.	2039.	2109.	2161.	2182.
3	4000 - 4999	1038.	875.	830.	835.	870.
4	5000 - 5999	1140.	915.	868.	819.	811.
5	6000 - 6999	1122.	1010.	876.	885.	823.
6	7000 - 7999	1343.	1049.	965.	864.	851.
7	8000 - 8999	993.	1049.	951.	941.	890.
8	9000 - 9999	1036.	987.	993.	944.	919.
9	10000 - 11999	1719.	1785.	1832.	1979.	1895.
10	12000 - 14999	1422.	2086.	2454.	2382.	2749.
11	15000 - 24999	1690.	2361.	3327.	4550.	5792.
12	25000 - 49999	429.	935.	1456.	1989.	2583.
13	50000 - AND OVER	73.	135.	305.	423.	548.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		16534.	17625.	19270.	21167.	23027.
						24955.
						26805.

WARREN COUNTY

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WASHINGTON COUNTY											
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS					NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1	0. - 1999.	1617.	1567.	1526.	1501.	1466.	1526.	1501.	1466.	1403.	1326.
2	2000. - 3999.	801.	938.	1044.	1115.	1172.	1044.	1115.	1172.	1228.	1233.
3	4000. - 4999.	206.	312.	341.	356.	388.	341.	356.	388.	370.	366.
4	5000. - 5999.	212.	193.	254.	239.	319.	254.	239.	319.	342.	347.
5	6000. - 6999.	137.	204.	193.	192.	269.	193.	192.	269.	303.	302.
6	7000. - 7999.	170.	142.	197.	190.	182.	197.	190.	182.	230.	235.
7	8000. - 8999.	96.	153.	158.	193.	186.	158.	193.	186.	177.	207.
8	9000. - 9999.	101.	130.	143.	138.	184.	143.	138.	184.	163.	163.
9	10000. - 11999.	66.	185.	233.	293.	254.	233.	293.	254.	303.	333.
10	12000. - 14999.	21.	78.	193.	273.	338.	193.	273.	338.	393.	366.
11	15000. - 24999.	58.	63.	94.	142.	270.	94.	142.	270.	418.	664.
12	25000. - 49999.	21.	41.	59.	76.	93.	59.	76.	93.	110.	124.
13	50000. AND OVER	0.	6.	12.	17.	22.	12.	17.	22.	29.	43.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		3506.	4017.	4432.	4815.	5143.	4432.	4815.	5143.	5479.	5789.
WASHINGTON COUNTY											
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES					NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1	0. - 1999.	717.	603.	549.	510.	473.	549.	510.	473.	404.	358.
2	2000. - 3999.	1016.	865.	802.	787.	772.	802.	787.	772.	724.	724.
3	4000. - 4999.	859.	545.	465.	423.	387.	465.	423.	387.	363.	334.
4	5000. - 5999.	984.	769.	613.	483.	452.	613.	483.	452.	379.	334.
5	6000. - 6999.	1059.	778.	740.	697.	525.	740.	697.	525.	426.	361.
6	7000. - 7999.	1232.	867.	747.	728.	711.	747.	728.	711.	510.	392.
7	8000. - 8999.	1042.	924.	832.	733.	716.	832.	733.	716.	667.	457.
8	9000. - 9999.	1677.	1008.	878.	822.	720.	878.	822.	720.	670.	614.
9	10000. - 11999.	1559.	2005.	1978.	1750.	1650.	1978.	1750.	1650.	1400.	1236.
10	12000. - 14999.	1395.	2118.	2550.	2855.	2853.	2550.	2855.	2853.	2396.	2037.
11	15000. - 24999.	234.	2344.	3439.	4707.	6005.	3439.	4707.	6005.	7001.	7338.
12	25000. - 49999.	21.	725.	1155.	1604.	2108.	1155.	1604.	2108.	3522.	4869.
13	50000. AND OVER	21.	89.	149.	211.	273.	149.	211.	273.	356.	758.
TOTAL FAMILIES		12674.	13640.	14897.	16320.	17645.	14897.	16320.	17645.	18318.	19727.
WASHINGTON COUNTY											
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS					NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1	0. - 1999.	2334.	2170.	2075.	2011.	1939.	2075.	2011.	1939.	1807.	1684.
2	2000. - 3999.	1817.	1803.	1845.	1902.	1944.	1845.	1902.	1944.	1807.	1684.
3	4000. - 4999.	1065.	857.	806.	739.	775.	806.	739.	775.	733.	730.
4	5000. - 5999.	1081.	967.	867.	792.	771.	867.	792.	771.	721.	681.
5	6000. - 6999.	1131.	982.	935.	839.	794.	935.	839.	794.	729.	681.
6	7000. - 7999.	1229.	1009.	944.	918.	893.	944.	918.	893.	740.	677.
7	8000. - 8999.	1328.	1077.	970.	926.	902.	970.	926.	902.	740.	677.
8	9000. - 9999.	1143.	1138.	1021.	950.	907.	1021.	950.	907.	840.	777.
9	10000. - 11999.	1733.	2190.	2216.	2035.	1904.	2190.	2035.	1904.	1703.	1569.
10	12000. - 14999.	1580.	2196.	2719.	3158.	3191.	2719.	3158.	3191.	2789.	2403.
11	15000. - 24999.	1453.	2407.	3533.	4849.	6275.	3533.	4849.	6275.	7419.	8002.
12	25000. - 49999.	235.	766.	1214.	1680.	2201.	1214.	1680.	2201.	3632.	4993.
13	50000. AND OVER	21.	95.	161.	228.	295.	161.	228.	295.	385.	801.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		16180.	17657.	19329.	21135.	22788.	19329.	21135.	22788.	24297.	25516.
WASHINGTON COUNTY											
DATA AND SYSTEMS BUREAU NYS OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES NOVEMBER 1974											

WASHINGTON COUNTY

DATA AND SYSTEMS BUREAU
NYS OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES
NOVEMBER 1974

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
0	- 1999.	24779.	24103.	24181.	24041.
1	2000. - 3999.	14062.	15076.	16242.	16725.
2	4000. - 4999.	5183.	5706.	5934.	6280.
3	5000. - 5999.	4872.	4893.	5158.	5634.
4	6000. - 6999.	4605.	4637.	4738.	4753.
5	7000. - 7999.	3767.	4393.	4543.	4546.
6	8000. - 8999.	3166.	3755.	4315.	4402.
7	9000. - 9999.	2336.	3234.	3711.	4223.
8	10000. - 11999.	3779.	4816.	6141.	6853.
9	12000. - 14999.	2927.	4627.	5898.	7139.
10	15000. - 19999.	3036.	4671.	5898.	9183.
11	20000. - 24999.	956.	1882.	2782.	3560.
12	25000. - 49999.	302.	845.	845.	1093.
13	50000. AND OVER	73770.	82377.	91156.	98432.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS					103583.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
0	- 1999.	6527.	5743.	5417.	5266.
1	2000. - 3999.	9984.	7955.	6831.	6218.
2	4000. - 4999.	5486.	4539.	4175.	3924.
3	5000. - 5999.	7003.	4795.	4345.	4069.
4	6000. - 6999.	8348.	6067.	4610.	4295.
5	7000. - 7999.	9880.	7004.	5741.	4664.
6	8000. - 8999.	10996.	8024.	6532.	4699.
7	9000. - 9999.	11859.	8962.	7236.	5313.
8	10000. - 11999.	23382.	20871.	17005.	14650.
9	12000. - 14999.	33588.	34867.	30819.	28543.
10	15000. - 19999.	62570.	71885.	80259.	88909.
11	20000. - 24999.	30718.	48039.	63431.	79517.
12	25000. - 49999.	9492.	18869.	26937.	35365.
13	50000. AND OVER	232637.	245640.	263514.	285283.
TOTAL FAMILIES					303285.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
0	- 1999.	31306.	29846.	29578.	29307.
1	2000. - 3999.	24046.	23031.	23133.	22943.
2	4000. - 4999.	10669.	10445.	10119.	10204.
3	5000. - 5999.	11875.	10708.	9538.	9703.
4	6000. - 6999.	12953.	10704.	9388.	9048.
5	7000. - 7999.	15647.	11797.	10239.	9210.
6	8000. - 8999.	14182.	11779.	10837.	9952.
7	9000. - 9999.	14195.	12196.	10985.	10536.
8	10000. - 11999.	30165.	24887.	23204.	21503.
9	12000. - 14999.	36315.	38714.	36717.	33682.
10	15000. - 19999.	65606.	76156.	86967.	98092.
11	20000. - 24999.	31674.	49921.	66173.	83077.
12	25000. - 49999.	9794.	19453.	27832.	36458.
13	50000. AND OVER	306407.	328017.	354670.	383715.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS					406868.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

DATA AND SYSTEMS BUREAU
NYS OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES
NOVEMBER 1974

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
0	- 1999.	24779.	24103.	24181.	24041.
1	2000. - 3999.	14062.	15076.	16242.	16725.
2	4000. - 4999.	5183.	5706.	5934.	6280.
3	5000. - 5999.	4872.	4893.	5158.	5634.
4	6000. - 6999.	4605.	4637.	4738.	4753.
5	7000. - 7999.	3767.	4393.	4543.	4546.
6	8000. - 8999.	3166.	3755.	4315.	4402.
7	9000. - 9999.	2336.	3234.	3711.	4223.
8	10000. - 11999.	3779.	4816.	6141.	6853.
9	12000. - 14999.	2927.	4627.	5898.	7139.
10	15000. - 19999.	3036.	4671.	5898.	9183.
11	20000. - 24999.	956.	1882.	2782.	3560.
12	25000. - 49999.	302.	845.	845.	1093.
13	50000. AND OVER	73770.	82377.	91156.	98432.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS					103583.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
0	- 1999.	6527.	5743.	5417.	5266.
1	2000. - 3999.	9984.	7955.	6831.	6218.
2	4000. - 4999.	5486.	4539.	4175.	3924.
3	5000. - 5999.	7003.	4795.	4345.	4069.
4	6000. - 6999.	8348.	6067.	4610.	4295.
5	7000. - 7999.	9880.	7004.	5741.	4664.
6	8000. - 8999.	10996.	8024.	6532.	4699.
7	9000. - 9999.	11859.	8962.	7236.	5313.
8	10000. - 11999.	23382.	20871.	17005.	14650.
9	12000. - 14999.	33588.	34867.	30819.	28543.
10	15000. - 19999.	62570.	71885.	80259.	88909.
11	20000. - 24999.	30718.	48039.	63431.	79517.
12	25000. - 49999.	9492.	18869.	26937.	35365.
13	50000. AND OVER	232637.	245640.	263514.	285283.
TOTAL FAMILIES					303285.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			
		1969	1975	1980	1985
0	- 1999.	31306.	29846.	29578.	29307.
1	2000. - 3999.	24046.	23031.	23133.	22943.
2	4000. - 4999.	10669.	10445.	10119.	10204.
3	5000. - 5999.	11875.	10708.	9538.	9703.
4	6000. - 6999.	12953.	10704.	9388.	9048.
5	7000. - 7999.	15647.	11797.	10239.	9210.
6	8000. - 8999.	14182.	11779.	10837.	9952.
7	9000. - 9999.	14195.	12196.	10985.	10536.
8	10000. - 11999.	30165.	24887.	23204.	21503.
9	12000. - 14999.	36315.	38714.	36717.	33682.
10	15000. - 19999.	65606.	76156.	86967.	98092.
11	20000. - 24999.	31674.	49921.	66173.	83077.
12	25000. - 49999.	9794.	19453.	27832.	36458.
13	50000. AND OVER	306407.	328017.	354670.	383715.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS					406868.

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REGIONS (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

UPPER HUDSON

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	43144.	41881.	41412.	40673.	39445.
2	2000. - 3999.	12145.	22581.	25780.	27983.	29184.
3	4000. - 4999.	6367.	7231.	7648.	8032.	8445.
4	5000. - 5999.	6332.	6195.	6332.	6950.	7136.
5	6000. - 6999.	4984.	4984.	6159.	5953.	6009.
6	7000. - 7999.	3993.	4835.	5667.	6011.	5878.
7	8000. - 8999.	2789.	3626.	4627.	5196.	5593.
8	9000. - 9999.	1793.	2888.	3565.	4358.	4747.
9	10000. - 11999.	2619.	3714.	5047.	6245.	7243.
10	12000. - 14999.	1682.	3012.	4138.	5224.	6468.
11	15000. - 24999.	1337.	2286.	3391.	5011.	6688.
12	25000. - 49999.	739.	835.	973.	1302.	1808.
13	50000. AND OVER	136.	236.	270.	328.	379.
TOTAL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS		93810.	105121.	115049.	123236.	129025.
						134837.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	9246.	8186.	7690.	7334.	6948.
2	2000. - 3999.	16999.	13470.	11731.	10753.	9783.
3	4000. - 4999.	10076.	8351.	7735.	7007.	6309.
4	5000. - 5999.	12352.	9185.	8302.	7628.	7320.
5	6000. - 6999.	14801.	11580.	9244.	8357.	7581.
6	7000. - 7999.	16338.	12822.	11140.	9551.	8244.
7	8000. - 8999.	17861.	14436.	12348.	10877.	9750.
8	9000. - 9999.	17982.	15638.	13512.	12060.	10574.
9	10000. - 11999.	34126.	32036.	30177.	27223.	24135.
10	12000. - 14999.	36495.	44030.	45864.	44570.	42367.
11	15000. - 24999.	40740.	60297.	80392.	101230.	117297.
12	25000. - 49999.	8443.	22611.	34451.	46208.	58734.
13	50000. AND OVER	1415.	3989.	6175.	8336.	10389.
TOTAL FAMILIES		237584.	256681.	278759.	301134.	319441.
						335619.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	52390.	50067.	49102.	48007.	46393.
2	2000. - 3999.	35644.	36091.	37511.	38656.	39947.
3	4000. - 4999.	16473.	15382.	15383.	15989.	14934.
4	5000. - 5999.	19234.	15380.	14634.	14578.	14456.
5	6000. - 6999.	19385.	17639.	15403.	14510.	13590.
6	7000. - 7999.	20531.	17707.	16807.	15562.	14102.
7	8000. - 8999.	20650.	18862.	16973.	16073.	15383.
8	9000. - 9999.	19425.	18526.	17077.	16418.	15321.
9	10000. - 11999.	36745.	35750.	35224.	33468.	31398.
10	12000. - 14999.	36177.	47042.	50652.	49794.	48836.
11	15000. - 24999.	42077.	62583.	83773.	106241.	123986.
12	25000. - 49999.	9082.	23266.	35424.	47510.	60132.
13	50000. AND OVER	1551.	4137.	6445.	8664.	10708.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		331394.	361802.	378806.	424370.	448486.
						470456.

UPPER HUDSON

DATA AND SYSTEMS BUREAU
NYS OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES
NOVEMBER 1974

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REGIONS (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

UPPER MOHAWK

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0. - 1999.	12189.	11352.	10860.	10439.	9918.
2	2000. - 3999.	6180.	5895.	5625.	5375.	5127.
3	4000. - 5999.	2144.	2006.	1948.	1895.	1843.
4	6000. - 7999.	1834.	1788.	1743.	1698.	1653.
5	8000. - 9999.	1108.	1046.	1000.	954.	908.
6	10000. - 11999.	819.	780.	741.	702.	663.
7	12000. - 14999.	613.	586.	559.	532.	505.
8	15000. - 19999.	379.	354.	329.	304.	279.
9	20000. - 24999.	509.	474.	439.	404.	369.
10	25000. - 29999.	243.	224.	204.	184.	164.
11	30000. - 39999.	124.	114.	104.	94.	84.
12	40000. AND OVER	12.	12.	12.	12.	12.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		28314.	31456.	30284.	29115.	27936.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0. - 1999.	3308.	2853.	2626.	2459.	2293.
2	2000. - 3999.	6180.	4913.	4227.	3848.	3481.
3	4000. - 5999.	3686.	3058.	2796.	2490.	2209.
4	6000. - 7999.	4898.	3303.	2997.	2724.	2460.
5	8000. - 9999.	5850.	4365.	3325.	2992.	2717.
6	10000. - 11999.	6654.	5066.	4133.	3434.	2867.
7	12000. - 14999.	6559.	5660.	4833.	3975.	3536.
8	15000. - 19999.	6184.	5894.	5274.	4728.	4385.
9	20000. - 24999.	12037.	11308.	10433.	9628.	8851.
10	25000. - 29999.	12837.	13303.	13826.	14539.	15329.
11	30000. - 39999.	12477.	12662.	12641.	12556.	12473.
12	40000. AND OVER	2314.	2356.	2372.	2385.	2398.
TOTAL FAMILIES		83286.	88913.	93380.	102010.	107207.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0. - 1999.	15497.	14205.	13486.	12898.	12211.
2	2000. - 3999.	12560.	12338.	12352.	12803.	12872.
3	4000. - 5999.	5830.	5564.	5444.	5259.	5111.
4	6000. - 7999.	7472.	6153.	5146.	5172.	5097.
5	8000. - 9999.	7752.	6122.	5332.	4927.	4782.
6	10000. - 11999.	7378.	6808.	5853.	5381.	5176.
7	12000. - 14999.	6297.	6774.	5829.	5182.	4860.
8	15000. - 19999.	12742.	12514.	12740.	13390.	13753.
9	20000. - 24999.	13336.	16177.	17118.	17263.	17477.
10	25000. - 29999.	12700.	20247.	27629.	35371.	41768.
11	30000. - 39999.	2362.	6632.	10189.	13680.	17026.
12	40000. AND OVER	368.	1045.	1609.	2164.	2680.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		111600.	120371.	126664.	138896.	146043.

UPPER MOHAWK

DATA AND SYSTEMS BUREAU
NYS OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES
NOVEMBER 1974

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REGIONS (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

N.Y. METRO (TRI-STATE)

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
		1969	1975	1980	2000
1	0 - 1999	406434	377078	359314	328466
2	2000 - 3999	240857	251582	274290	277717
3	4000 - 5999	93132	93595	93050	275613
4	6000 - 7999	94789	86135	83582	91649
5	8000 - 9999	83776	87224	81543	81085
6	10000 - 14999	73421	77590	80676	86694
7	15000 - 19999	58068	69215	72927	74507
8	20000 - 24999	40866	58589	64800	66070
9	25000 - 29999	61881	81888	103551	66654
10	30000 - 34999	42141	71132	115359	59759
11	35000 - 39999	41816	82874	111373	88619
12	40000 - 44999	14623	25856	123843	123806
13	45000 - 49999	4311	8273	43092	148335
14	50000 - AND OVER	1253095	1358427	1441433	1592306
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS					

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			
		1969	1975	1980	2000
1	0 - 1999	157746	138715	129877	118299
2	2000 - 3999	241135	188632	162700	124295
3	4000 - 5999	133007	112842	103310	92566
4	6000 - 7999	156888	116895	105091	82590
5	8000 - 9999	178434	143128	126055	97178
6	10000 - 14999	183561	150987	133014	101005
7	15000 - 19999	182323	156612	138365	93573
8	20000 - 24999	385335	327755	297775	244409
9	25000 - 29999	439452	467741	432833	38125
10	30000 - 34999	655445	813287	712277	531127
11	35000 - 39999	204761	368594	319475	298409
12	40000 - 44999	48305	104702	20167	1243337
13	45000 - 49999	3138888	3264407	3456183	1207732
TOTAL FAMILIES					

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			
		1969	1975	1980	2000
1	0 - 1999	562380	515794	489691	469546
2	2000 - 3999	481992	47800	439990	422778
3	4000 - 5999	226139	205438	194368	184799
4	6000 - 7999	251825	202830	183673	182540
5	8000 - 9999	250664	227334	194151	177714
6	10000 - 14999	251855	220718	206731	189281
7	15000 - 19999	246629	217201	205941	195017
8	20000 - 24999	223169	217201	203665	195062
9	25000 - 29999	647016	646627	601626	544206
10	30000 - 34999	481893	560039	558521	543006
11	35000 - 39999	675621	857961	1061039	1267316
12	40000 - 44999	219384	422715	163855	1336183
13	45000 - 49999	52816	112975	163365	777411
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		4391583	4622834	4399316	5205384

N.Y. METRO (TRI-STATE)
DATA AND SYSTEMS BUREAU
NYS OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES
NOVEMBER 1974

ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	1969	1975	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1990	1995	2000
				1980	1985		
1	0 - 1999	36212	34848	34664	33839	32852	31124
2	2000 - 3999	155538	185558	21121	22324	23798	29017
3	4000 - 4999	53335	58970	62255	6568	7086	25421
4	5000 - 5999	5336	5209	5197	5028	5754	6898
5	6000 - 6999	4386	5268	4837	5828	5732	6275
6	7000 - 7999	3161	5268	5240	4956	5204	5075
7	8000 - 8999	3401	4215	4809	4572	4940	4621
8	9000 - 9999	2646	3139	4087	4479	4478	4621
9	10000 - 11999	1577	2533	3059	3748	4088	4342
10	12000 - 14999	3236	5209	4376	5377	6197	7188
11	15000 - 24999	1566	2648	3525	4650	5544	7865
12	25000 - 49999	1290	2051	2957	4533	5733	8235
13	50000 - AND OVER	124	550	843	1144	1482	1801
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		79752	83280	96246	102732	107437	119561

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES						
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1	0 - 1999	7074	6223	5842	5575	5289	4794	4337
2	2000 - 3999	12397	9879	8569	7856	7154	6180	5180
3	4000 - 4999	7722	6200	5875	5092	4544	4176	3526
4	5000 - 5999	9818	6967	6197	5583	5331	4475	3848
5	6000 - 6999	11460	8751	8329	7183	6270	4270	3457
6	7000 - 7999	13304	9965	9324	8184	6178	5356	4517
7	8000 - 8999	14157	11228	9932	7183	7327	5732	4817
8	9000 - 9999	14549	12066	10464	9300	7944	6655	5225
9	10000 - 11999	28371	27666	23504	21018	18589	15336	12393
10	12000 - 14999	31788	36608	37397	35419	33005	27886	22498
11	15000 - 24999	35978	58228	68797	85322	91654	99823	94649
12	25000 - 49999	7848	18865	30153	40323	51002	74964	95814
13	50000 - AND OVER	1273	3539	5450	7331	9108	11407	19356
TOTAL		195730	209725	226944	244451	258606	271213	280368

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS						
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1	0 - 1999	43285	41071	40306	39414	38141	35918	33254
2	2000 - 4999	27990	28437	29490	30680	31952	30844	30601
3	5000 - 9999	13088	10990	11000	11649	11592	11200	10434
4	10000 - 14999	15406	12176	12240	11211	11123	10229	10095
5	15000 - 19999	15446	14619	12820	11232	10468	10144	9343
6	20000 - 24999	15846	14180	13593	12654	11178	9734	9138
7	25000 - 29999	16445	14367	13339	12654	11178	10410	8886
8	30000 - 34999	16621	14739	13333	13045	12032	11173	9567
9	35000 - 39999	16128	14975	13833	13045	12032	11173	9567
10	40000 - 44999	30707	28975	27881	26395	22846	20260	20720
11	45000 - 49999	33288	32556	41022	39846	36496	30728	30728
12	50000 - 54999	37200	35779	30956	28677	25377	197355	105050
13	55000 - 59999	8028	57401	31964	41473	53424	76887	98727
TOTAL	AND OVER	1391	3715	5672	7593	11755	19757	395939
	CONSUMER UNITS	275458	298005	323190	347237	366043	383329	395939

ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY
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FOR NEW YORK STATE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

POUGHKEEPSIE

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	8633.	8671.	9554.	10300.	11187.
2	2000. - 3999.	3441.	4199.	5167.	5984.	6781.
3	4000. - 4999.	1300.	1293.	1370.	1795.	2262.
4	5000. - 5999.	1222.	1253.	1338.	1464.	1559.
5	6000. - 6999.	1170.	1186.	1295.	1422.	1528.
6	7000. - 7999.	927.	1139.	1242.	1364.	1507.
7	8000. - 8999.	661.	956.	1192.	1324.	1553.
8	9000. - 9999.	417.	748.	1016.	1280.	1414.
9	10000. - 11999.	911.	967.	1455.	2014.	2393.
10	12000. - 14999.	576.	1107.	1367.	1714.	2392.
11	15000. - 24999.	440.	822.	1442.	2371.	3320.
12	25000. - 49999.	82.	232.	394.	586.	803.
13	50000. AND OVER	31.	57.	87.	122.	161.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		19811.	22630.	26757.	31740.	36793.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	1412.	1269.	1259.	1305.	1362.
2	2000. - 3999.	2762.	2252.	2053.	1991.	1930.
3	4000. - 4999.	1597.	1357.	1328.	1337.	1379.
4	5000. - 5999.	2161.	1473.	1336.	1431.	1491.
5	6000. - 6999.	2127.	1844.	1661.	1512.	1528.
6	7000. - 7999.	2852.	1968.	2012.	1624.	1645.
7	8000. - 8999.	3361.	2231.	1996.	2130.	1822.
8	9000. - 9999.	2927.	2751.	2113.	2112.	2269.
9	10000. - 11999.	7656.	5770.	5694.	4900.	4482.
10	12000. - 14999.	3670.	10202.	9477.	9287.	9391.
11	15000. - 24999.	12737.	17326.	23245.	29662.	34472.
12	25000. - 49999.	2517.	7499.	12678.	16870.	27416.
13	50000. AND OVER	319.	1155.	2017.	3046.	4277.
TOTAL FAMILIES		51072.	57211.	66729.	79204.	93464.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	10045.	9940.	10613.	11605.	12549.
2	2000. - 3999.	6207.	6451.	7220.	7975.	8711.
3	4000. - 4999.	2867.	2644.	2658.	3129.	3641.
4	5000. - 5999.	3383.	2896.	2734.	2893.	3050.
5	6000. - 6999.	3297.	3130.	2756.	2934.	3056.
6	7000. - 7999.	3779.	3107.	3254.	2983.	3152.
7	8000. - 8999.	4022.	3237.	3188.	3454.	3240.
8	9000. - 9999.	3344.	3499.	3137.	3392.	3662.
9	10000. - 11999.	8567.	6737.	7119.	6914.	6974.
10	12000. - 14999.	9246.	11309.	10854.	11001.	11778.
11	15000. - 24999.	13177.	18168.	24687.	32033.	40771.
12	25000. - 49999.	2559.	1731.	1302.	18458.	28212.
13	50000. AND OVER	350.	1212.	2184.	3168.	4738.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		70383.	79341.	93436.	110944.	130262.

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FOR NEW YORK STATE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

UTICA-ROME

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	12189.	11352.	10850.	10439.	9918.
2	2000. - 3999.	6380.	7825.	8326.	8955.	9391.
3	4000. - 4999.	2144.	2506.	2658.	2779.	2849.
4	5000. - 5999.	1584.	1988.	2159.	2448.	2497.
5	6000. - 6999.	1626.	1983.	1870.	1935.	2065.
6	7000. - 7999.	1108.	1546.	1701.	1747.	1770.
7	8000. - 8999.	819.	1148.	1500.	1611.	1640.
8	9000. - 9999.	613.	880.	1115.	1464.	1505.
9	10000. - 11999.	739.	1206.	1507.	1952.	2402.
10	12000. - 14999.	509.	874.	1232.	1734.	2148.
11	15000. - 24999.	243.	585.	988.	1515.	2155.
12	25000. - 49999.	48.	124.	192.	258.	320.
13	50000. AND OVER	12.	26.	192.	49.	60.
TOTAL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS		28314.	31458.	34284.	36886.	38836.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	3308.	2853.	2686.	2459.	2293.
2	2000. - 3999.	6180.	4913.	4227.	3843.	3481.
3	4000. - 4999.	3686.	3058.	2795.	2490.	2209.
4	5000. - 5999.	4258.	3503.	2997.	2724.	2400.
5	6000. - 6999.	5350.	4365.	3325.	2992.	2717.
6	7000. - 7999.	6654.	5066.	4133.	3434.	2867.
7	8000. - 8999.	6559.	5860.	4833.	3975.	3336.
8	9000. - 9999.	6194.	5894.	5274.	4728.	3855.
9	10000. - 11999.	12003.	11308.	11133.	10438.	9351.
10	12000. - 14999.	12827.	15303.	15326.	15529.	15329.
11	15000. - 24999.	12457.	19662.	26641.	33856.	39413.
12	25000. - 49999.	2314.	6008.	9997.	13422.	16706.
13	50000. AND OVER	356.	1020.	1572.	2115.	2920.
TOTAL FAMILIES		83286.	88913.	95380.	102010.	107207.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	15497.	14205.	13486.	12898.	12211.
2	2000. - 3999.	12560.	12338.	12552.	12803.	12872.
3	4000. - 4999.	5830.	5564.	5444.	5269.	5111.
4	5000. - 5999.	6782.	5301.	5146.	5172.	5097.
5	6000. - 6999.	7476.	6153.	5195.	4927.	4782.
6	7000. - 7999.	7762.	6612.	5834.	5181.	4700.
7	8000. - 8999.	7378.	6303.	6328.	5536.	4311.
8	9000. - 9999.	6807.	6274.	6380.	5539.	4311.
9	10000. - 11999.	12742.	12514.	12750.	12390.	11753.
10	12000. - 14999.	13536.	16377.	17118.	17293.	17777.
11	15000. - 24999.	12700.	20347.	27629.	35371.	41768.
12	25000. - 49999.	2362.	6852.	10189.	13680.	17026.
13	50000. AND OVER	368.	1046.	1609.	2164.	2680.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		111600.	120371.	129654.	138896.	146043.

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CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	12189.	11352.	10850.	10439.	9918.
2	2000. - 3999.	6380.	7825.	8326.	8955.	9391.
3	4000. - 4999.	2144.	2506.	2658.	2779.	2849.
4	5000. - 5999.	1584.	1988.	2159.	2448.	2497.
5	6000. - 6999.	1626.	1983.	1870.	1935.	2065.
6	7000. - 7999.	1108.	1546.	1701.	1747.	1770.
7	8000. - 8999.	819.	1148.	1500.	1611.	1640.
8	9000. - 9999.	613.	880.	1115.	1464.	1505.
9	10000. - 11999.	739.	1206.	1507.	1952.	2402.
10	12000. - 14999.	509.	874.	1232.	1734.	2148.
11	15000. - 24999.	243.	585.	988.	1515.	2155.
12	25000. - 49999.	48.	124.	192.	258.	320.
13	50000. AND OVER	12.	26.	192.	49.	60.
TOTAL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS		28314.	31458.	34284.	36886.	38836.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	3308.	2853.	2686.	2459.	2293.
2	2000. - 3999.	6180.	4913.	4227.	3843.	3481.
3	4000. - 4999.	3686.	3058.	2795.	2490.	2209.
4	5000. - 5999.	4258.	3503.	2997.	2724.	2400.
5	6000. - 6999.	5350.	4365.	3325.	2992.	2717.
6	7000. - 7999.	6654.	5066.	4133.	3434.	2867.
7	8000. - 8999.	6559.	5860.	4833.	3975.	3336.
8	9000. - 9999.	6194.	5894.	5274.	4728.	3855.
9	10000. - 11999.	12003.	11308.	11133.	10438.	9351.
10	12000. - 14999.	12827.	15303.	15326.	15529.	15329.
11	15000. - 24999.	12457.	19662.	26641.	33856.	39413.
12	25000. - 49999.	2314.	6008.	9997.	13422.	16706.
13	50000. AND OVER	356.	1020.	1572.	2115.	2920.
TOTAL FAMILIES		83286.	88913.	95380.	102010.	107207.

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	15497.	14205.	13486.	12898.	12211.
2	2000. - 3999.	12560.	12338.	12552.	12803.	12872.
3	4000. - 4999.	5830.	5564.	5444.	5269.	5111.
4	5000. - 5999.	6782.	5301.	5146.	5172.	5097.
5	6000. - 6999.	7476.	6153.	5195.	4927.	4782.
6	7000. - 7999.	7762.	6612.	5834.	5181.	4700.
7	8000. - 8999.	7378.	6303.	6328.	5536.	4311.
8	9000. - 9999.	6807.	6274.	6380.	5539.	4311.
9	10000. - 11999.	12742.	12514.	12750.	12390.	11753.
10	12000. - 14999.	13536.	16377.	17118.	17293.	17777.
11	15000. - 24999.	12700.	20347.	27629.	35371.	41768.
12	25000. - 49999.	2362.	6852.	10189.	13680.	17026.
13	50000. AND OVER	368.	1046.	1609.	2164.	2680.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		111600.	120371.	129654.	138896.	146043.

PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE HUDSON RIVER BASIN AREAS (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

MOHAWK SUB-REGION

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				2000
		1969	1975	1985	1990	
1	0 - 1999	16174	15108	13790	13021	11798
2	2000 - 3999	8725	10168	12164	12685	13213
3	4000 - 5999	2937	3455	3823	3969	3375
4	6000 - 7999	2542	2755	3383	3429	3380
5	8000 - 9999	2100	2425	2660	2842	2900
6	10000 - 11999	1415	2008	2297	2527	2821
7	12000 - 13999	1026	1475	1949	2210	2327
8	14000 - 15999	738	1120	1428	1980	2052
9	16000 - 17999	928	1487	2034	3074	3572
10	18000 - 19999	607	1092	2145	2689	3342
11	20000 - 24999	310	717	1868	2654	3731
12	25000 - 49999	87	183	343	424	678
13	50000 - AND OVER	10	41	62	103	150
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		37606	42044	49197	51607	53562

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES				2000
		1969	1975	1985	1990	
1	0 - 1999	4673	4080	3548	3317	2929
2	2000 - 3999	8741	7059	5564	5029	4196
3	4000 - 5999	5179	4326	3583	3221	2922
4	6000 - 7999	6966	4717	3877	3651	3077
5	8000 - 9999	8378	6268	4825	4384	3878
6	10000 - 11999	8123	7108	5252	4107	3521
7	12000 - 13999	8123	7108	5252	4107	3521
8	14000 - 15999	8505	8207	5771	5202	3773
9	16000 - 17999	16168	1724	6810	5639	4674
10	18000 - 19999	16289	20427	14582	12114	10753
11	20000 - 24999	15632	24825	21685	21378	18986
12	25000 - 49999	2917	8146	43513	51385	54856
13	50000 - AND OVER	429	1260	16654	20625	31610
TOTAL FAMILIES		111823	120006	137246	143817	148839

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				2000
		1969	1975	1985	1990	
1	0 - 1999	20847	19188	17338	16338	14727
2	2000 - 3999	17467	17227	17738	17738	17272
3	4000 - 5999	8118	7791	7408	7190	6797
4	6000 - 7999	9508	7472	7280	7110	6477
5	8000 - 9999	10175	8693	7401	6728	6560
6	10000 - 11999	10537	9112	7420	6634	6053
7	12000 - 13999	10153	9338	7920	7412	6100
8	14000 - 15999	9243	9327	8507	7619	6726
9	16000 - 17999	17096	17211	17054	16188	14325
10	18000 - 19999	16896	21519	23113	24067	22328
11	20000 - 24999	15942	25542	45383	54039	58587
12	25000 - 49999	3004	8301	17003	21049	32288
13	50000 - AND OVER	445	1301	2698	3336	4661
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		149429	163050	186443	195424	202401

MOHAWK SUB-REGION

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FOR NEW YORK STATE HUDSON RIVER BASIN AREAS (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

ADIRONDACK SUB-REGION

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
		1969	1975	1985	1995
1	0 - 1999	3553	3464	3383	3124
2	2000 - 3999	1710	2050	2302	2565
3	4000 - 5999	589	680	723	777
4	6000 - 7999	478	533	599	642
5	8000 - 9999	308	458	503	555
6	10000 - 14999	199	303	411	490
7	15000 - 19999	213	202	287	428
8	20000 - 24999	147	210	191	258
9	25000 - 29999	229	301	354	413
10	30000 - 34999	182	243	339	413
11	35000 - 39999	182	243	339	413
12	40000 - 44999	38	142	209	351
13	45000 - 49999	38	142	209	351
14	50000 - 54999	11	21	30	47
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		7659	8693	9466	10504
				10047	10996
					11483

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES			
		1969	1975	1985	1995
1	0 - 1999	1178	976	895	783
2	2000 - 3999	2237	1718	1887	1268
3	4000 - 5999	1741	1185	1389	1109
4	6000 - 7999	1853	1255	1101	982
5	8000 - 9999	1978	1520	1230	989
6	10000 - 14999	1799	1590	1445	1238
7	15000 - 19999	1695	1672	1512	1256
8	20000 - 24999	2776	1664	1469	1057
9	25000 - 29999	2375	3033	3101	1159
10	30000 - 34999	2544	3429	4038	2897
11	35000 - 39999	555	3796	4235	2813
12	40000 - 44999	117	1411	5350	4426
13	45000 - 49999	117	281	2181	9406
14	50000 - 54999	22289	281	427	5952
TOTAL FAMILIES			23440	27759	31936
				25864	

CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS			
		1969	1975	1985	1995
1	0 - 1999	4731	4440	4278	3907
2	2000 - 3999	3947	3768	3289	3833
3	4000 - 5999	2030	1785	1721	1568
4	6000 - 7999	2219	1808	1700	1568
5	8000 - 9999	2161	1968	1733	1554
6	10000 - 14999	2177	1893	1856	1611
7	15000 - 19999	2012	1874	1799	1684
8	20000 - 24999	1842	1874	1763	1669
9	25000 - 29999	3005	3334	3512	3310
10	30000 - 34999	2457	3672	4392	3138
11	35000 - 39999	2656	3938	4711	4784
12	40000 - 44999	593	1477	5759	11499
13	45000 - 49999	128	302	3073	6118
14	50000 - 54999	29948	32133	35930	40417
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS				37886	42932
					45205

ADIRONDACK SUB-REGION

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PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE HUDSON RIVER BASIN AREAS (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

CAPITAL SUB-REGION									
		NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				CAPITAL SUB-REGION			
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	35741.	34485.	34167.	33657.	32776.	31182.	29208.	
1	0 - 1999.	15341.	18208.	20485.	22356.	23316.	24288.	24915.	
2	2000. - 3999.	5179.	5774.	6122.	6482.	6973.	7263.	7680.	
3	4000. - 4999.	5393.	5028.	5059.	5554.	5710.	5142.	6230.	
4	5000. - 5999.	4250.	5074.	5055.	4799.	4809.	5142.	5045.	
5	6000. - 7999.	3200.	4095.	4742.	4994.	4787.	4403.	4589.	
6	8000. - 9999.	2451.	3144.	3839.	4333.	4681.	4542.	4589.	
7	10000. - 11999.	1638.	2551.	3065.	3631.	3999.	4372.	4228.	
8	12000. - 13999.	2299.	3279.	4421.	5444.	6120.	7018.	7653.	
9	14000. - 15999.	1477.	2612.	3632.	4552.	5653.	7137.	8168.	
10	16000. - 17999.	1275.	2065.	2955.	4328.	5769.	7947.	10652.	
11	18000. - 19999.	191.	569.	891.	1206.	1498.	2002.	2972.	
12	20000. - 24999.	120.	177.	227.	273.	312.	367.	433.	
13	25000. AND OVER	78555.	87061.	94970.	101607.	106403.	111375.	115017.	
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS									
		NUMBER OF FAMILIES				CAPITAL SUB-REGION			
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	7042.	6156.	5763.	5500.	5216.	4715.	4274.	
1	0 - 1999.	12120.	9632.	8364.	7730.	7095.	6088.	5237.	
2	2000. - 3999.	7810.	6107.	5358.	4971.	4418.	4076.	3441.	
3	4000. - 4999.	9681.	7001.	6153.	5471.	5255.	4377.	3731.	
4	5000. - 5999.	11286.	8610.	6954.	6332.	5510.	4383.	4194.	
5	6000. - 6999.	13136.	9768.	8335.	7116.	6238.	5201.	4463.	
6	7000. - 7999.	14222.	11036.	9333.	8023.	7245.	5796.	4731.	
7	8000. - 8999.	14403.	11116.	10270.	9141.	7783.	6595.	5304.	
8	9000. - 9999.	27855.	25595.	23594.	20716.	18323.	15094.	12289.	
9	10000. - 11999.	31374.	32013.	36902.	35328.	32822.	27467.	22168.	
10	12000. - 14999.	35610.	50009.	48389.	84938.	95770.	69667.	94794.	
11	15000. - 19999.	7837.	13775.	3045.	40269.	51029.	75601.	96476.	
12	20000. - 24999.	1241.	3507.	5424.	7320.	9117.	11440.	19732.	
13	25000. AND OVER	193639.	207325.	224684.	242863.	257781.	271080.	280829.	
TOTAL FAMILIES									
		NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS				CAPITAL SUB-REGION			
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	42783.	40641.	39330.	39157.	37992.	35897.	33482.	
1	0 - 1999.	27461.	27840.	29049.	30084.	30411.	30376.	30152.	
2	2000. - 3999.	12989.	11821.	11680.	11433.	11391.	11319.	10331.	
3	4000. - 4999.	15074.	12029.	11222.	11023.	10965.	10027.	9941.	
4	5000. - 5999.	15536.	13684.	12009.	11121.	10319.	10025.	9239.	
5	6000. - 6999.	16336.	13863.	12077.	12110.	11025.	10025.	9239.	
6	7000. - 7999.	16675.	14180.	13222.	12376.	11926.	10967.	9732.	
7	8000. - 8999.	16041.	14667.	13353.	12712.	11732.	10967.	9532.	
8	9000. - 9999.	30134.	28374.	27815.	26180.	24443.	22112.	19942.	
9	10000. - 11999.	32851.	38625.	40584.	39378.	38575.	34684.	30331.	
10	12000. - 14999.	36905.	54074.	71344.	89268.	103339.	107614.	105446.	
11	15000. - 19999.	8028.	20344.	30936.	41475.	52587.	77603.	99448.	
12	20000. - 24999.	1361.	3684.	5631.	7593.	9429.	11807.	20165.	
13	25000. AND OVER	272194.	294385.	319654.	344470.	364184.	382455.	395846.	
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS									
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PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE HUDSON RIVER BASIN AREAS (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

		NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS					CATSKILL SUB-REGION	
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
CLASS	INCOME RANGE							
1	0 - 1999	2997	3276	3313	3302	3215	3042	2862
2	2000 - 3999	1082	1624	1909	2218	2562	2487	2460
3	4000 - 4999	290	452	483	578	643	681	692
4	5000 - 5999	234	512	585	447	456	582	577
5	6000 - 6999	209	239	299	333	393	408	413
6	7000 - 7999	104	241	259	277	298	300	372
7	8000 - 8999	130	158	221	258	248	273	303
8	9000 - 9999	45	118	184	248	249	230	252
9	10000 - 11999	114	184	238	300	420	415	415
10	12000 - 14999	48	155	236	313	336	413	565
11	15000 - 24999	26	70	162	273	411	587	721
12	25000 - 49999	6	18	31	41	54	89	151
13	50000 AND OVER	4	7	9	11	13	16	26
TOTAL	UNREL. INDIVIDUALS	5289	6854	7839	8597	9098	9502	9809
		NUMBER OF FAMILIES					CATSKILL SUB-REGION	
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
CLASS	INCOME RANGE							
1	0 - 1999	927	865	834	788	744	665	606
2	2000 - 3999	1635	1456	1325	1205	1074	874	764
3	4000 - 4999	924	795	762	757	741	688	516
4	5000 - 5999	1079	888	808	746	726	636	631
5	6000 - 6999	1074	1025	872	828	733	673	626
6	7000 - 7999	1256	1026	1012	875	828	685	617
7	8000 - 8999	1198	1123	958	994	868	771	622
8	9000 - 9999	1079	1183	1058	974	963	782	704
9	10000 - 11999	2024	2177	2232	2161	1887	1773	1494
10	12000 - 14999	1630	2241	3037	3216	3280	2838	2420
11	15000 - 24999	1739	2861	4037	6190	7518	841	860
12	25000 - 49999	277	1074	1670	2337	3227	481	673
13	50000 AND OVER	22	121	184	308	402	517	723
TOTAL	FAMILIES	14884	17310	19399	21379	22976	24283	25296
		NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS					CATSKILL SUB-REGION	
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
CLASS	INCOME RANGE							
1	0 - 1999	3924	4141	4137	4090	3959	3707	3468
2	2000 - 3999	2717	3080	3324	3421	3436	3361	3224
3	4000 - 4999	1214	1227	1245	1335	1384	1319	1208
4	5000 - 5999	1313	1200	1193	1193	1182	1208	1208
5	6000 - 6999	1263	1284	1171	1161	1126	1081	1039
6	7000 - 7999	1360	1267	1211	1152	1126	1025	989
7	8000 - 8999	1328	1281	1246	1252	1116	1044	925
8	9000 - 9999	1134	1301	1232	1222	1216	1042	956
9	10000 - 11999	2138	2361	2530	2461	2317	2236	1909
10	12000 - 14999	1678	2896	3305	3529	3601	3281	2985
11	15000 - 24999	1762	2866	4683	6463	7929	9088	9321
12	25000 - 49999	303	1032	1701	2378	3281	4940	6624
13	50000 AND OVER	26	128	223	319	415	533	1249
TOTAL	CONSUMER UNITS	20173	24164	27238	29976	32074	33765	35105

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FOR NEW YORK STATE HUDSON RIVER BASIN AREAS (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

MID-HUDSON SUB-REGION										
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			NUMBER OF FAMILIES			NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS		
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	2000	1980	1985	1990
1	0 - 1999.	57821.	57956.	60279.	63386.	65352.	65428.	72674.	75937.	77923.
2	2000. - 3999.	29488.	34584.	40343.	44930.	48378.	51007.	58526.	62478.	65082.
3	4000. - 4999.	9635.	11114.	12079.	14436.	17142.	18029.	23278.	25773.	28266.
4	5000. - 5999.	9331.	9424.	10313.	11976.	12563.	14056.	24435.	27481.	29425.
5	6000. - 6999.	8517.	9132.	9511.	9917.	10317.	12242.	23001.	23953.	25031.
6	7000. - 7999.	6735.	8347.	9216.	9686.	9988.	11676.	21400.	21930.	23001.
7	8000. - 8999.	5237.	6549.	8236.	9299.	9704.	10085.	22387.	23880.	25110.
8	9000. - 9999.	3542.	5899.	7177.	8722.	9198.	9488.	23423.	24819.	26342.
9	10000. - 11999.	6702.	8066.	11086.	13638.	16016.	17471.	25014.	26319.	28048.
10	12000. - 14999.	4970.	8389.	10734.	13122.	16272.	19984.	27093.	29319.	30700.
11	15000. - 24999.	4242.	7440.	11743.	17459.	23287.	30129.	38528.	41800.	43713.
12	25000. - 49999.	1218.	2334.	3922.	5295.	6646.	10176.	12987.	16523.	19950.
13	50000. AND OVER	404.	780.	1143.	1521.	1883.	2342.	34908.	43703.	52002.
TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS		148192.	170624.	195955.	223387.	247356.	270931.	349098.	437030.	520020.
1	0 - 1999.	14270.	12743.	12395.	12551.	12571.	11900.	64151.	64151.	723943.
2	2000. - 3999.	24233.	19553.	18183.	17548.	16704.	15037.	42850.	38596.	35581.
3	4000. - 4999.	13004.	11501.	11199.	11137.	11124.	10831.	69301.	69301.	67120.
4	5000. - 5999.	16699.	14803.	11488.	11735.	11872.	10975.	72907.	72907.	72907.
5	6000. - 6999.	19109.	14964.	11898.	12013.	12884.	11711.	178260.	178260.	178260.
6	7000. - 7999.	22433.	16763.	14958.	12811.	12389.	11815.	115943.	115943.	115943.
7	8000. - 8999.	25625.	18370.	16441.	15478.	13719.	12070.	36528.	36528.	36528.
8	9000. - 9999.	21133.	21267.	17257.	16960.	15858.	12875.	560918.	560918.	560918.
9	10000. - 11999.	58112.	45861.	42850.	38596.	35581.	31509.	178260.	178260.	178260.
10	12000. - 14999.	69609.	77070.	72907.	69301.	67120.	56539.	72907.	72907.	72907.
11	15000. - 24999.	118406.	142877.	178260.	217760.	242488.	282961.	115943.	115943.	115943.
12	25000. - 49999.	41970.	79130.	115943.	158287.	208314.	285541.	36528.	36528.	36528.
13	50000. AND OVER	11012.	24358.	36528.	49974.	63119.	81341.	560918.	560918.	560918.
TOTAL FAMILIES		453615.	496860.	560918.	64151.	723943.	794625.	844813.	844813.	844813.
1	0 - 1999.	72091.	70699.	72674.	75937.	77923.	77328.	72674.	75937.	77923.
2	2000. - 3999.	5721.	54537.	58526.	62478.	65082.	65536.	58526.	62478.	65082.
3	4000. - 4999.	22689.	22615.	23278.	25773.	28266.	29425.	23278.	25773.	28266.
4	5000. - 5999.	26030.	21827.	21811.	23711.	24435.	25031.	21811.	23711.	24435.
5	6000. - 6999.	27626.	24896.	21400.	21930.	23001.	23953.	21400.	21930.	23001.
6	7000. - 7999.	20168.	25110.	24164.	24997.	25110.	21880.	24164.	24997.	25110.
7	8000. - 8999.	30862.	25839.	24525.	26777.	28283.	21819.	24525.	26777.	28283.
8	9000. - 9999.	28975.	26966.	25014.	26682.	28056.	22343.	25014.	26682.	28056.
9	10000. - 11999.	78814.	54167.	53916.	52314.	51597.	49180.	53916.	52314.	51597.
10	12000. - 14999.	78579.	85059.	83641.	89223.	93392.	76523.	83641.	89223.	93392.
11	15000. - 24999.	11648.	15017.	19009.	23519.	28375.	27309.	19009.	23519.	28375.
12	25000. - 49999.	43188.	81714.	11985.	16382.	21540.	23717.	11985.	16382.	21540.
13	50000. AND OVER	11416.	25038.	37676.	51495.	65502.	83703.	37676.	51495.	65502.
TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS		601807.	667584.	756913.	867538.	971299.	1065556.	1134815.	1134815.	1134815.
MID-HUDSON SUB-REGION										
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PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND CONSUMER UNITS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS
FOR NEW YORK STATE HUDSON RIVER BASIN AREAS (IN 1970 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

HUDSON RIVER BASIN												
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS					NUMBER OF FAMILIES					TOTAL UNREL INDIVIDUALS
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	
1	0 - 1999	116283	114289	115571	117395	117483	23659	23222	22631	20904	19191	109114
2	2000 - 3999	56337	66634	76071	84130	83306	35488	33416	31170	26801	23538	95804
3	4000 - 4999	18658	24995	29711	36039	35059	22490	21320	20295	19260	15770	22846
4	5000 - 5999	17975	18072	19340	22042	22834	23335	22377	22476	19808	17928	23223
5	6000 - 6999	15334	17348	17946	18254	18254	25768	24535	23202	21558	18984	20729
6	7000 - 7999	11653	14994	16115	17996	18100	31624	27089	24683	22259	20063	19821
7	8000 - 8999	9057	11948	14860	16414	17271	35154	28290	26885	23467	20630	18258
8	9000 - 9999	6410	9698	12015	14760	15224	38151	31614	26085	21773	19137	16333
9	10000 - 11999	10272	13457	18163	22267	24043	79156	71802	61741	50229	41137	30314
10	12000 - 14999	7183	10451	16601	20548	24556	13337	12911	110166	91137	791270	36058
11	15000 - 24999	5955	10434	16380	24280	32601	35933	408361	416251	403525	487181	54910
12	25000 - 49999	1540	3420	5301	7004	8757	22057	287690	403525	159123	19593	3544
13	50000 AND OVER	555	1026	1476	1926	2358	10735	177105	1270743	1336823	480811	
TOTAL	UNREL INDIVIDUALS	277301	315276	354142	392335	424968	959773	1073338	1178430	1270743	1336823	
CLASS	INCOME RANGE	NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS					NUMBER OF FAMILIES					TOTAL CONSUMER UNITS
		1969	1975	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	
1	0 - 1999	144376	139109	139230	140617	140119	13259	12631	12032	10911	9580	128302
2	2000 - 3999	105312	106452	112191	117546	120476	35488	33416	31170	26801	23538	119342
3	4000 - 4999	47038	45299	45561	47359	47999	22490	21320	20295	19260	15770	45736
4	5000 - 5999	54144	47356	43175	44849	45310	23335	22377	22476	19808	17928	46155
5	6000 - 6999	56781	47225	43714	42789	42728	25768	24535	23202	21558	18984	39713
6	7000 - 7999	59578	51245	48339	44855	42783	31624	27089	24683	22259	20063	39884
7	8000 - 8999	61035	55135	49542	42055	45561	35154	28290	26885	23467	20630	37028
8	9000 - 9999	57225	51135	45166	45917	47338	38151	31614	26085	21773	19137	38103
9	10000 - 11999	117207	104947	105327	107437	97845	79156	71802	61741	50229	41137	80543
10	12000 - 14999	128641	152171	155359	154337	150567	13337	12911	110166	91137	791270	127192
11	15000 - 24999	177900	238637	306804	384205	440962	35933	408361	416251	403525	487181	459228
12	25000 - 49999	52118	118936	167507	227511	298447	162306	22057	287690	403525	159123	506778
13	50000 AND OVER	13346	30453	46017	62721	79463	10735	177105	1270743	1336823	159123	162673
TOTAL	CONSUMER UNITS	1073551	1180317	1313512	1466233	1603398	959773	1073338	1178430	1270743	1336823	1817636

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